

*Bibliotheca Ashmoleana dedit
Martinus Lister. M. D*

A
DESCRIPTION

Of the ISLAND of

J A M A I C A;

With the other Isles and Territories
in *A M E R I C A*, to which the
English are Related, *viz.*

Barbadoes,
St. Christophers,
Jlevis, or Ne-
vis,
Antego,
St. Vincent,
Dominica,
Montserrat,
Anguilla,

Barbada,
Bermudes,
Carolina,
Virginia,
Maryland,
New-York,
New England,
New-Found-
Land.

Taken from the Notes of *Sr. Thomas
Lynch* Knight, Governour of *Jamaica*;
and other Experienced Persons in the
said Places. Illustrated with Maps.

Published by *Richard Blome*.

L O N D O N,

Printed by *T. Milbourn*, and sold by
Robert Clavel in *Cross-Keys-Court*,
in *Little-Brittain*, 1672.

L 120

C84

Maps catalogued

Liston. G. 131.

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TO HIS
SACRED MAJESTY
CHARLES II.

King of *England, Scot-*
land, France, and Ire-
land, &c.

Dread Soberaign,



HIS small
Treatise, or
Description,
of Your Ma-
jesties Dominions and
Territories in *America,*
A₂ hum-

humbly presents its self
unto Your Royal Pa-
tronage, by the hands
of

Your MAJESTIES most

humble and obedient

Subject and Servant,

Richard Blome.



THE
P R E F A C E
TO THE
R E A D E R.

H*AVING the Favour of some
Notes from my Honoured
Friend Sir Thomas Linch
Knight, about the Descrip-
tion of the Island of Jamaica, whose
Worth and Ingenuity hath lately
merited from his Majesty the Go-
vernment of the said Isle ; as like-
wise the opportunity of several Pa-*

To the Reader.

pers relating to the Affairs and Description of the other Isles and Territories in America, wherein the English are concerned, which I received from the hands of several of my Friends who are related thereunto, I thought them very fit to be Published. The said Notes and Papers I have digested into a clearer and more compendious Method; being brief Descriptions thereof, which this small Treatise only aimeth at; and not to trouble the Reader with large and unnecessary discourses no ways proper for the Design in hand: for by that means, I might (by the help of a large Print which some Publisher of Books call Ornamental) have put them to an unnecessary charge in Buying, and as great a trouble in Reading. I have also added some Maps for
the

To the Reader.

*the more utility thereof, which
were taken from the Latest Sur-
veys.*

Rich. Blome.



Errata.

In Page 126. Line 8. the word
[*not*] to be omitted.



♦♦

rd

♦♦







A New & Exact Mapp
of y^e Isle of
JAMAICA
as it was lately Sur-
veyed by order of S^r Tho^s Mediford Bar^t late Gover^r
divided into Precincts, or
Parishes, with its Ports
Bayes, etc:

ANTILLES
Puerto de la Plata
P. Rico
Negode
Anguile
Barbada
Antigua
Rodondo
Margalante
Caribes
Isles
La Martinique
Mauzie
S^t Vincent
Grenadilla
Grenado
Orida
Curaçao
Roca
Bongia
Tortuga
Venezuela
Cumaná
Tabaco
La Trinidad

Coat of Arms of the Island
The Arms of the Island

LONDON
Printed for Richard Blome, A. 1671

A Scale of Miles





A NEW
SURVEY,

O R,

Description of the Island of

JAMAICA.

THe Island of *Jamaica* lyeth ^{Its Scitu-} betwixt the *Tropicks* in ^{arion.} the 17. and 18. Degrees of *Northern Latitude*; and beareth from off the Island of *Hispaniola* Eastward, about 35. Leagues.

From the Island of *Cuba* Northwards, about 20. Leagues.

B From

Jamatca.

From *Porto Bello* Southwards,
about 160. Leagues.

From *Carthagen* South-easterly
about 140. Leagues.

From *Rio de la Hache* in the
Continent South-easterly, 160.
Leagues.

The forme and Extent of the Isle.

Its Form
and Ex-
tent.

It is something inclined to an
Oval Forme, being from East to
West 170 Miles in length; and
from North to South in the midst
where it is broadest about 70, it
waxing narrower and narrower
at both extream ends.

From East to West along the
the midst of the *Isle* runs a con-
tinued Ridge of lofty *Mountains*
which are full of fresh *Springs*,
whence flow the many Rivers that
so

Jamaica.

3

so plentifully waters the *Island*, to the great refreshment and accommodation of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyle, Fertility, &c.

It is in most parts (especially the north) of a rich and fat *Soyle*, being of a *blackish Earth*, in many places mixt with a *Clay*, and in some, as the south West *Parts*, it is of a more red and loose *Earth*, but every where incomparable apt to produce, and liberally to answer the *Cultivators* cost and paines for what is planted; being alwayes *Springing*, and its *Trees* and *Plants* never disrobed of their *summer Livery*, every month being to them as our *May*, or *April*.

Its Soyl,
and Fer-
tility.

Here are many *Savanas* which are intermixed with the *Hills* and *Woods*, (especially in the

Savanas,
formerly
Fields of
Indian
Maiz.

B 2

North

Jamaica.

North and South parts, where are great store of wild *Cattel*) which by report were sometimes *Feilds* of *Indian Maiz*, or *Wheat*, which when the *Spaniards* became *Masters* of the *Isle*, they converted to *Pasture* for the feeding of their *Cattel*; bringing hither from *Spain*, *Horses*, *Cowes*, *Hoggs*, and *Asenegros* for a Breed, after they had destroyed all the *Natives*, or *Indians*, which according to calculation, did amount to about 60000. which *Cattel* did exceedingly encrease, witness the great heards of *Horses*, and other *Cattel*, that are now wild in the *Woods*; besides the great quantities of *Cows* that have been Killed by the *English*, since they became *Masters* thereof: And these *Savanas* are the most barren, as being so long made use of

Jamaica.

5

of without Tillage; yet doth they produce such great Plenty of *Grass*, that the *English* are constrained oft-times to burn it up.

The Air, and Temperature.

The *Air* is here more temperate then in any of the *Caribbee Isles*, as seated more Northerly, and of as mild a temperature (as to *Heate*) as any place between the *Tropicks*, being always cooled with fresh Breezes, that constantly blow easterly, and refreshed with frequent *Showers* of *Rain*, and such *Dews* that fall in the night (much quickning the growth of what is *Planted*) that it may truly be called *temperate* and healthful; and by reason of its continuall *Verdure* (as I have before noted) exceeding Delightful.

The Air
& Temperature

B 3

And

Jamaica.

And it is observed that the west and east *Parts* of the *Isle* are most subject to *Raine* and *Windes*; and the *Woods* being also thick, and close, rendreth the *Aire* less agreeable, then the North and South *Parts*, which are more plain and open, and less subject to *Raine* and *Winds*. The *Mountaines* which run along the middle of the *Isle* from one extreame point to the other, are much Cooler then the other parts, insomuch that oft times in the mornings there is small white *Frosts*.

Hur-
cines not
in this
Isle.

This *Island* is in no parts troubled with those *storms* of *Wind* called *Hurricanes*, which all the *Caribbee Isles* are much pestered with, having sometimes by the violence of those *Gusts*, their *Ships* forced out of their *Roads*; and on *Shore*, their *Houses* blown down, and *provisions*,

Jamaica.

7

visions, &c. rooted out of the Earth.

The Weather.

The *Weather* of this *Isle* is less certain than in the rest of the *Caribbee Islands*; the most observable wet seasons are in *November* or *May*; there being no seemable *Winter* but by a little more *Rain*, and *Thunder*, in the winter months.

The
Winter
known
only by
Rain and
Thunder

The winds here constantly blow all the day from nine in the morning easterly, and become more fresher as the *Sun* mounteth higher, by reason of which, at mid-day *Travel* or *Labour* is sufferable. But from eight at *Night* to about eight in the *Morning*, it frequently blows *Westerly*; and with these *Winds*, or *Breezes*, the

B 4 *Vessels*

Jamaica.

Vessells get out of the *Harbours*,
and ply to wind-ward.

Dayes, &
Nights
almost e-
qual.

There is scarce any senceible
lengthning or shortning of the
Days or *Nights*, but are almost
alwayes of an equal length.

The Sea *ebbs* and *flowes* sel-
dome above a foot.

Hurricanes are here never
known, as before I have noted;
nor hath any *Vessel* been lost, or
cast away on the *Coast*, since the
English were *Masters* of it.

*The Commodities, which this
Island Produceth.*

This *Isle* hath, and produceth
many excellent *Commodities* and
that in exceeding great Plenty,
as *Sugars* so good, that they out-
sell those of the *Barbadoes* 5. s. per
Cent. there being at present about

70. *Sugar*

Jamaica.

09

Sugar Works, which may produce yearly 1710 thousand weight of *Sugar*, those still encreasing, and divers others a going up. Sugars.

Cacao, the principal, and most beneficial *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which I shall anon take occasion to speak of more at large; and that by reason of the aptness of the ground to produce and beare it above other places: here being at present above 60. *Cacao Walks*; besides abundance of young *Walks* which are a growing up, and still more a planting, so that in time it will become the only noted place for that *Commodity* in the world, which is so much made use of by us, and other *Nations*, but in far greater measure by the *Spaniards* who alone are enough to take of the product of the *Isle*; so that there is no fear that it will be- Cacao.

become a drugg, and lye upon the hands of the *Planter*.

Indico

Indico this *Iſle* produceth very good, there being at present more then 60. *Indico Works*, which may produce about 50000. weight of *Indico per. Annum*, and do likewise much encrease.

Cotton.

Cotton here hath an especial fineness, and is by all preferred before that of the *Carribbee Iſles*.

Tobacco:

Tobacco is here indifferent good, being esteemed better then that of the *Barbadoes*, but it is not much planted, only a sufficiency to serve themselves; the other *Commodities* being more beneficial.

Hydes

Hydes, of which great quantities have been Yearly made, and are found to be very large and good.

**Tortoife
Shells.**

Great store of *Tortoises* are taken

Jamaica.

11

ken on this *Coast*, *whose meat (being excellent) they eat, and their *Shells* so much esteemed here in *England* for several curious *Works*, finds good vent.

Here are great variety of *Woods* Curious Woods. for *Dyers*, as *Fustick*, *Red-Wood*, a kind of *Logg-Wood*, &c. also *Cedar*, *Mothogeney*, *Brasilletto*, *Lignum-Vita*, *Ebony*, *Granadilla*, and many other excellent sweet smelling, and curious *Woods* fitt for choise *Works*, whose names are as yet not known; nor indeed their excellencies; but are exported in great quantities.

Copper, they are assured is in this *co* *Isle*, for they have seen the *Ore*, wrought out of a *Mine* here; and by the *Spaniards* report, the *Bells* that hung in the great Church of *St. Iago*, were cast of the *Copper* of this *Island*.

Silver

Silver.

Silver may probably be here, as well as in *Cuba*, and in the *Maine*; and the *English* have been shewed where the *Spaniards* had found a *Silver Mine*, behind the *Mountains* west of *Cagway*.

Amber-
greece.

Ambergreece (according to the *Spaniards* report) hath been often found on this *Coast*.

Salt.

Salt, this *Island* might make great quantities, there being already 3. good and very large *Salt-ponds*, containing neare 4000. *Acres* of ground; but as yet they make no more then for their own use: although there was made in one *Yeare* about 10000 *Bushells*; and the manager thereof, *Cap. Jo. Noye*, did affirm that he could have made as many *Tunns* if they had had *Vent*.

Saltpeter.

Saltpeter hath been found in many parts of the *Island*.

Ginger

Jamaica.

13

Ginger grows better in this *Isle*, Ginger.
then in many of the *Carribbe*
Islands; of which here is suffici-
ency planted.

Codd-pepper which is so common- Cod-Pe-
per.
ly used in all the *West Indies*,
grows plentifully here.

Piemente, or *Jamaica Pepper*, Piemen-
te.
a spice of the form of *East-India*
Pepper, very Aromatical, and
of a curious *Gousto*, having the
mixt taste of divers *Spices*, grows
here in great plenty, wild in the
Mountains. But the *Spaniards*
did sett a high esteeme thereon,
and exported it as a very choise
Commodity, as indeed it is; and
now it is begun to be planted by
the *English*, and will become a
good *Commodity*.

Drugs are here in great abun- Druggs.
dance, as *Guacum*, *China-Roots*,
Sasapharilla, *Cashia Fistula*, *Ta-*
merindes,

Gumms.

merinds, Vinillos, Achiots or *Anetto*, which is like to prove a good *Commodity*. Here are also divers *Gums*, and *Roots*, wherewith experienced *Planters* do cure many *Hurts, Ulcers*, and *Distempers* of the *Body*. And by the report of an intelligent *Doctor*, which made it his business to search after such things, here are likewise *Contrayerna, Cyperas, Aloes, Assole Pie, Adjuntum, Nigrum, Cucumis, Agrestis, Sumach, Acacia, Miselto*, with many other *Druggs, Balsoms* and *Gums*, whose names are not known, or remembred: but the *Planters* begin to be more expert in these *Drugs*, and endeavour to encrease them, and supply *England* therewith.

Cochaneil.

Cochaneil is produced by a *Plant* that grows in this *Isle*, but

as yet the *English* want experience to husband it; easterly *Winds*, and many other things being Enemies to its growth, besides the difficulty of makeing it.

These with some others are the Commodities that this *Island* produceth, which if well improved, would soon become the best, and Richest *Plantation* that ever the *English* were, (or are like to be) Masters of.

I shall in the next place give you an Account of the management of a *Cacao Walk*, with a calculation of its *Costs*, and *Profits*, as it was lately estimated by that judicious and great encourager of the Planters, *S. Tho. Modiford Baronett*, late *Governour* of the said *Island*.

Directions

Jamaica.

*Directions about a Cacao
Walk.*

First, take up 5 or 600.
Acres of Land, which be-
 sure choose in a good } l. s.
 place proper to produce } 010 0
 the *Cacao*, which will cost
 for the *Surveying* and *Pa-*
tent } 010 0

For 3 *Negro men*, and
 as many *Negro women* at } 120 0
 20*l.* per head

For 4 *White Servants*,
 with their *Passage* and } 080 0
Dyet for a year

For 20 *Axes*, 20 *Bills*,
 and 20 *Hoos* for them } 005 0

Jamaica.

17

For 6. <i>Negroes Dyet,</i>	}	l.	s.
for Six months at 2 s.			
<i>per Day,</i> until you			
have some provisions			
<i>Grown in your Planta-</i>	}	018	5
<i>tion.</i>			

For an <i>Overseer</i> to	}	l.	s.
look after the <i>Servants,</i>			
for his <i>Wages</i> and <i>Diet</i>			
at 40 s. <i>per Month</i>			
	}	024	0

In all 257 5

And for the employing these *Servants* in your *Plantation* as followeth: supposing them to *Land*, and to be on the *Plantation* the first of *March*, and that they have by the middle of that month (as they may very easily) cleared a convenient place, and built fitting houseing for the lodging

C

Jamaica.

ing them. Then put them to falling, cleaning, and planting a *Potato peece* of 4. *Acres*, which *ten hands* will very well do by the middle of *April*: after this, you may clean, and plant with *Rue* and *Plantin-Trees*, until the last of *February*, which is above 10 *Months*; in which time they may with ease have cleansed and Planted 21. *Acres*, besides keeping them clean which are Planted, and are still a Planting; and in this time, which compleats the *Year*, you may be full of *Potatoes* and *Corn*, and within 2. *Months* of the new *Year*, with *Plantins*, and a small stock of *Hoggs*, and *Fowles*; so that you will be at no more charge for *Provisions* for your *Servants*. And then to keep this clean, and to plant the *Cocao-Walk*, and for five more *Negro Men*,

Men, and 5. *Negro-Women* to buy about the first of *March* following, at 20 *l.* per *Negro* comes to 200 *l.*

And in that *Month* you will have Planted *Cacao-Trees* out of the *Nuts*, or *Seed*, betwixt all the *Rows* of the *Plantin-Trees*, that are 6. *Foot* high; so that by the first of *June*, the whole 21 *Acres* that were planted the last *Year*, will be full of *Cacao-Trees*, and by that time you will have (besides much other work done) 21. *Acres* of *Cacao-Trees* in the ground; which in less then 4. years, from the Planting, will begin to bear *Cods*, and in a year after, produce compleat *Cropps*. And according to experience, an *Acre* doth produce every year about 1000. pound *Weight*; which at *Jamaica* is worth 4*l.* per *Cent.* which for the 21 *Acres*,

C 2

doth

Jamaica.

doth amount unto 840 *l. per Ann.* Although this last year, by reason their *Cropps* were blasted, it is at present far dearer, the *Hundred weight* at *London* being now worth 18. pound *Sterling*.

The charges of gathering and houseing the *Cocao*, is inconsiderable, only *Cloths* or *Baggs* to put it in, which with some other incident charges, may be reckoned at the most (as all things else have been) to Amount to 42. *l. 15. s.* more, which makes up just 500. *l.*

Note, that all this that is *Planted*, is done in 15. *months*, and the *Cocao* bears not compleatly until the sixth year from the first beginning, or comming; so that you will have four years and nine months at liberty with your *Servants*, either to encrease the *Cacao-Walk*, building of conveni-

ent

ent houses, and makeing of *Gardens* for pleasure; or else you may fall on *Ginger*, *Indico*, or some other *Commodity* for present profit, which perhapps may be necessary for such as cannot forbear their Money, until the *Cocao Walk* doth come to perfection as aforesaid: after which, you will find sufficient profit as is exprest, Sickness, Mortality, and running away Excepted. Yet it cannot be expected, but that as the *Island* encreaseth in this *Commodity*, they must some-what abate the present Price, and content themselves with a more moderate Gaines.

Of Servants.

And according to this *Calculation* proportionably a greater or lesser *Cocao-Walk* may be undertaken, and performed.

Their Cattle.

In this *Isle* are greater abundance

Horses. dance of *Cattle* then in most of the *English Plantations* in *America*; as *Horses*, which are here so plentiful, that a good *Horse* may be bought for 6 or 7 l.

Cowes. Their *Cowes* are very large, and so numerous, that although there hath been every Year so many Killed, yet their number seemeth not much to be lessened.

Asses. *Asses* and *Mules* (both
groes. wild and Tame) are very many,
Mules. which are found to be very serviceable to the *Inhabitants*.

Sheep: Their *Sheep* are large, and tall, and their *Flesh* good, but their *Wool* is long, hairy, and little worth.

Goats. *Goats* are many, which thrive exceedingly well, the Countrey being very fit for them.

Hoggs. *Hoggs* are here in exceeding great plenty, as well those wild in the *Mountains*, as tame in the
Plan-

Jamaica.

23

Plantations, whose *Flesh* is far better tasted, and more nourishing and easier to be digested then those of *England*; which is the reason that it is so much eaten in this *Island*; as indeed throughout the *West-Indies*.

Their Fish.

This *Island* hath both in the *Rivers, Bayes, Roads, and Creeks*, very excellent *Fish*, and in such abundance that it contributes much to the feeding of the *Inhabitants*; and those that frequent this *Isle*, say, that they have few or none of those sorts common to us in *England*; but such great Variety of those appropriated to the *Indies*, that it would be too tedious to Repeat the names of them, if they were known or Remembered.

Excellent Fish
in great
plenty.

C 4

The

Tortoise.

The principal sort is the *Tortoise*, which they take plentifully on the *Coast*; and about 20. or 30. *Leagues to the Leeward* of port *Negril*, by the *Isles of Camavos*, in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, do resort great store of *Ships* from the *Carribbee Isles* to *Victual* and *Load* with this *Fish*, it being reputed to be the wholesomest and best provision in all the *Indies*.

Their Fowls.

great variety of
Tame &
Wild
Fowl.

Here are very great plenty of tame *Hens*, *Turkies*, and some *Ducks*; but of wild *Fowle* infinite store, as *Ducks*, *Teale*, *Wigen*, *Geese*, *Turkeys*, *Pigeons*, *Guine-Hens*, *Plovers*, *Flemingo's*, *Snipes*, *Parats*, *Parachetos*, with very many others, whose names are not known.

The

The Fruits.

There are great plenty of choise ^{Excel-}lent ^{lent}Fruits. and excellent *Fruits* in this *Island*, as *Oranges*, *Pome-granates*, *Cocar-Nuts*, *Limes*, *Guavars*, *Mammes*, *Alumee-Supotas*, *Suppotillias*, *Avocatas*, *Cashues*, *Prickle-Apples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Grapes*, *Sower-Sops*, *Custard-Apples*, *Dildowes*, and many others whose names are not known, or too tedious to name, besides *Plantains*, *Pines*, &c.

Their Herbes, and Roots.

Here likewise grows very well, all manner of *Summer - Garden-Herbs* and *Roots* common to us in ^{Herbs &}*England*, as *Radish*, *Lettis*, *Pur-* ^{Roots.}*seley*, *Cucumbers*, *Melons*, *Parsley*, *Pot-herbs*, also *Beanes*, *Pease*,
Ca-

Cabbages, Colly-Flowers, &c.

Their Diseases.

Jamaica
very
health-
ful.

It hath been experimentally found, that there is no such Antipathy betwixt the constitutions of the *English*, and this clime, for the occasioning Sickness to be Mortal or Contageous, more than in other parts; for if a good *Diet*, and moderate Exercises are used, without excess of *Drinking*, they may enjoy a competent measure of Health.

Diseases
strangers
are most
subject
unto.

The *Diseases* that Strangers are most incident to, are *Dropsies* (occasioned often by ill *diet*, *drunkenness*, and *slothfulness*) *Calentures* too frequently the product of *Surfits*, also *Feavers*, and *Agues*, which although very troublesome, yet are seldom Mortal.

And

And the reason of the great Mortality of the *Army*, at their first arrival, was their want of *Provisions*, together with an unwillingness to labour or exercise, joyned with discontent.

Hurtful things.

There are upon this *Island*, very few obnoxious *Beasts*, *Insects*, or *Plants*.

Here is the *Manchonele*, which is a kind of a *Crab*, so common in all the *Caribbee Isles*. Manchonele.

Here are *Snakes*, and *Guianas*, but no poysonous quality is observed in them. Snakes, Guianas.

In many of the *Rivers*, and *Land-Ponds*, are *Alligators*, which are very voracious Creatures, yet seldome do they prey upon a Man, as being very easy to be avoided, Alligators.
for

for he can only move forwards, and that he doth with great Swiftneſs and Strength, and is as ſlow in turning. Some are 10, 15, or 20 foot long, their backs are ſcaly and impenetrable, ſo that they are hardly to be killed, except in the *Belly* or *Eye*. They have four *Feet* or *Finns* with which they go or ſwim. They are obſerved to make no kind of Noiſe : and the uſual courſe for the getting their Prey, is to lie on the *banks* of *Rivers*, and as any *Beaſt* or *Fowle* cometh to *drink*, they ſuddenly ſeize on them ; and the rather, for that they do ſo much reſemble a long peece of dry wood, or ſome dead thing. And as theſe *Allegators* are thus obnoxious on the one hand; ſo are they found to be uſeful on the other, for their Fat is a Sovereign Oyntment for any internal Ach

Ach or Pain in the *Joynts*, or *Bones*. They have in them *Musk-codds*, which are stronger scented then those of the *East-Indies*, and by this their strong smell, they are discovered, and avoyded; which 'tis supposed the Cattle by instinct of Nature, are also sensible of, and do by that means often shun them. They lay *Eggs* in the Sand by the water-side, which are no bigger than a *Turkeys*, which they cover, and by the heat of the *Sun*, the young ones are hatched, who naturally creep into the water.

Here are also *Muskettoes* and *Merry-wings*, a sort of stinging *Flies* that are troublesome in some parts of the *Isle*, but are seldom found in the *English Plantations*.

Musket-
roes.
Merry-
wings.

Their

Their Harbours, Roads, and Bays.

This *Island* abounds with good *Bayes, Roads, and Harbours*: the Principal amongst which are

Port-
Royal.

Port-Royal, formerly called *Cagway*, situate on the extream end of that long point of *Land* which makes the *Harbour*, which is exceeding commodious for *Shipping*, and secured by one of the strongest and most considerable *Castles* that his *Majesty* hath in all *America*, in which are mounted about 60 peeces of *Ordnance*, and is well guarded with *Souldiers*. It is land-lock't by a point of *Land* that runs 12 miles *South-East* from the main of the *Island*, having the great *River* that runs by *Los Angelos*, and *St. Fago* falling into it, where *Ships* do commonly *water*, and conveniently

ently wood. The Harbour is 2. or 3. leagues cross in most places, and hath every where good Anchorage, which is so deep, that a Ship of a 1000 Tunn may lay her sides to the shore of the Point, and load, and unload with planks a Float: which commodiousness, doth make it to be the most frequented by Men of War, and Merchants Ships of any in the Island, and as much Inhabited by the Merchants, Storehouse-keepers, Vintners, & Alehouse-keepers, being the only noted place of Trade in the Isle, and doth contain (since the English became Masters of it) about 800. Houses, being about 12 miles and a half in length, and the houses are as dear-rented as if they stood in well-traded Streets in London; yet it's situation is very unpleasant and uncommodious, having neither Earth, Wood, or Fresh-water,

water, but only made up of a hot loose *Sand*, and being thus populous, and so much frequented, as well by *Strangers*, as by the *Planters*, in the negotiation of their Affairs as being the scale of *Trade*, *provisions* are very dear. This *Town* or *Port* is seated about 12 miles from the *Metropolitan Town* of the *Island* called *St. Fago*, or *St. Fago de la vega*, or the *Spanish Town*; of which I shall treat anon.

Port-
Morant.

Port-Morant in the *Eastern Point*, a very *Capacious* and *secure Harbour*, where *Ships* do conveniently *Wood*, *Water*, and *Ride* safe from the *Winds*, and about this place is a potent *Colony* of the *English* seated.

Old Har-
bour.

Old-Harbour Westwards, from *St. Fago*, a good *Bay* for *Ships* to *Ride* in.

P int-
Negril.

Point-Negril in the *extream Western*

Jamaica.

33

Western Point, very good and sufficiently convenient, and secure to windward, in which men of war do often ply, when they look for the *Spanish Ships*, whence a little *North-west*, was seated the Old town of *Melilla*, founded by *Columbus*, after the shipwrack there; which was the 1st place that the *Spaniards* settled at, and afterwards deserted.

Port - Antonio seated on the *North*, a very safe land-lock't Harbour, only the coming in is somewhat difficult, the Channel being narrowed by a little *Island* that lies off the mouth of the *Port*, being wholly taken up by the Right Honourable, *Charles Earl of Carlisle*, Visc. *Howard of Morpeth*, Lord *Dacres of Gilsland*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmerland*, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c.

Port-Antonio.

D

Here

Other
good
bays &
Harbors

Here are several other good Bayes, and Harbours, along the Coast of this Island; the names of which are set down in the Map, amongst which, these are very commodious and good, viz.

In the South-part

Michaels Hole.

Micary Bay.

Allegator Pont.

Point Pedro.

Pallate Bay.

Lewana Bay.

Blenfelds Bay.

Cabaritaes Bay.

All very good and
Commodious Bayes
for Ships.

In the North-part

Porto-Maria

Ora Cabessa

Geld-Harbour

Rio-Nova

Montega-Bay

Orang-Bay

All very good
Bays for Shipping.

The

The Towns.

There are at present but three Towns of considerable Note in the Island, to wit,

St. *Fago*, or St. *Fago de-lavega* St. *Fago*.
 seated 6 Miles within the Land North-West, in a *Plaine*, by a River, and about 12. miles from *Port-Royal* already treated of, which makes another of the 3 Towns. This town of St. *Fago* when the *Spaniards* were Masters of the *Isle*, was a large *City*, and of great Account, containing about 2000 *Houses*, and for Divine Worship, had 2 *Churches*, 2 *Chappels*, and an *Abbey*; which when the *English* first took the *Isle* (under the conduct of *General Venables*) were destroyed to about 4 or 500 *Houses*, and its *Churches* and *Chap-*

Jamaica.

pels to a fewer number, & those that remained were sufficiently Spoiled and haraced. But since the *English* have made a settlement, this *Towne* is now of considerable account; where the *Governour* resideth, and where the chief *Courts* of *Judicature* are held, which makes it to be well resorted unto, and Inhabited; so that most of its ruinous *Houses* are in a faire way of being repaired, and in hopes to arrive to a greater largeness then formerly it was, here being several fair and well built *Houses*: and the *Inhabitants* live in great Pleasure, where they have their *Havana*, in which the better sort recreate themselves every evening in their *Coaches*, or an horse-back, as the Gentry do here in *Hide Park*.

Passage seated on the mouth of the River, six miles distant from

St. *Fago*, and as many from *Port-Royal*, where there are about 20 *Houses*, built for the convenience of going to *Port-Royal*; and here is a *Fort* raised by the *English*, the better to secure the same.

In the time of the *Spaniards*, here were several other *Townes* which are now of no Account; of which said *Townes*, these three following were of most note, viz.

Sevilla seated on the North *Sevilla*. part of the *Island*, once beautified with a *Collegiate-Church*, whose chief bore the title of *Abbot*: amongst whom was *Peter Martyr*, who described the *History* of the *West-Indies* by *Decates*.

Mellila seated in the North East, where *Columbus* mended his *Ships* at his return from *Veragua*, where he was neer *Ship-wrackt*,

Orista.

Orista regards the *South-Sea*, in which are many *Rocks*, and amongst their Banks, some *Isles*, as *Servavilla*, *Quitovenena*, and *Serrana*, where *Augustin Pedro Serrana* lost his *Vessel*, and saved onely himself, and here in a solitary and lone Condition passed away 3 Yeares; at the end of which time he had the company of a *Marriner* for 4 Years more, that was likewise there *Ship-wrackt*, and also alone saved himself.

14 Precincts or
Parishes
in the
Isle.

And although there are for the present no more *Townes*, yet the *Island* is divided into 14 *Precincts*, *Divisions*, or *Parishes*, which are set forth in the *Map*; many of which said *Precincts* are well *Inhabited* by the *English*, where they have very good *Plantations*, especially all the southern part from
Point-

Point-Morant in the East, almost to *Point-Negrillo* in the West, so far as the ridge or chain of *Mountaines* that runneth in the midst of the *Isle*; nor are its northern *Parts*, (especially near unto the Sea) without *Inhabitants* and *Plantations*, though not so thick as South-wardly about *St. Fago*, but of late have much encreased. And for the better Satisfying the *Reader*, the *Parts* throughout the *Island* where the *English* have made their *Settlements*, are Marked and distinguished in the *Map* by *Cyphers*.

See the
Mapp.

I cannot certainly affirm the number of the *English* in this *Isle*, but according to the last survey taken and returned into *England* some *Yeares* since, by *Sr. Thomas Modiford*, late *Governour*, each *Precinct*, or *Parish* contained as followeth:

D 4

A

Jamaica.

A general Account of the Precincts, or Parishes, Families, and Inhabitants in Jamaica, taken by order of Sir Thomas Modiford, then Governour as aforesaid.

	Parishes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
The Names of the Precincts or Parishes in the Isle.	Port-Royal	500	3500
	St. Katherine's	658	6270
	St. Johns	083	996
	St. Andrews	194	1552
	St. Davids	080	960
	St. Thomas	059	590
	Clarindon	143	1430
		1714	15298

Note, that the Four Parishes on the North-side of the Isle, to witt, St. George's, St. Maries, St. Annes, and St. James, as also the Leeward most Parish called St. Elizabeth

zabeth, together with these two not named, both adjoyning on *St. Elizabeths*; the one *Eastwards*, and the other *Northwards*, was not as then so particularly surveyed, by reason of their distance, and new *Settlements*, nevertheless they were found according to Calculation, to amount to about 2000 *Inhabitants*. But all these *parts*, as also those seven aforenamed are now exceedingly encreased, being supposed to be encreased to double, if not treble the number. And the great encouragement of gaining Riches, with a pleasant life, doth invite every year abundance of *People* to Inhabite here, quitting their concerns at *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*; so that in a short time without doubt it will become the most potent and richest *Plantation* in the *West-Indies*.

And

Jamaica.

And besides the aforesaid number of *Inhabitants* in the said 14 *Precincts* or *Parishes*, there are reckoned to belong to the *Island*, of *Privateers*, *Hunters*, *Sloop* and *Boatmen* (which ply about the *Isle*) at the least 3000 lusty and stout *Fighting Men*, whose courage hath been sufficiently evidenced in their late exploit, and attempt made against the *Spaniards* at *Panama*.

Their Lawes

Their
Lawes.

Their *Lawes* are assimilated (as near as may be) to those of *England*, having their several *Courts*, *Magistrates*, and *Officers*, for the executing of Justice on criminal Offenders, and the hearing and determination of Causes or Controversies betwixt party, and party.

Having thus made a short description

scription of the *Island*, as to its *Situation, Fertility, Commodities, Harbours, Towns, and Precincts*, with an estimate of the number of its *Inhabitants*: In the next place, I shall give you the state of the *Isle*, when the *Spaniards* were possessors thereof; and wind up my discourse with some seasonable considerations relating to the *English Affairs in America*, with reasons to justify the first design in taking it, and why his *Majesty* should keep and support it. And of these in order.

*The state of the Spaniards
in this Island.*

The *Spaniards* first settled on the *North-west* part of the *Isle*, under the Conduct of *Columbus*, and built the Town of *Mellila*, but disliking the

The *Spaniards*
First settlement.

the Scituation, removed to *Oristana*; and finding that also to be ill seated, and unhealthful, again removed, and settled at *St. Fago*, or *St. Fago de la vega*, where, with the assistance of the *Indians*, they built a fair *Town* or *City*, which I have already treated of. And in this *Town* Inhabited all the *Spaniards* that were in the *Isle* at the Landing of the *English*, keeping their slaves at their several small *Plantations*, or *Stanchas*, who failed not to bring them store of *Fruits* & *Provisions*, which they luxuriously spent in their houses, never intending any thing but to live at ease and plenty: For on this large and fertile *Island*, there was no *Manufacture* or *Commodity* made, except a little *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, and *Cocao*, and those few *Ships* that came hither, traded generally for *Hydes*,
Tallow,

The Spaniards
 inclined
 to Idleness.

Tallow, *Jamaica Pepper*, and *Cacao*, but not to any considerable account. And the number of *Inhabitants* did not exceed 3000, of which, half (if not more) were *Slaves*. And the reason why it was so thinly peopled, was, because the *Spaniards* generally desire to be in *Nova Hispana*, or *Hispaniola*; but chiefly, because this *Isle* was held in propriety, by the heirs of the Duke of *Veragua-Columbus*, who received the Revenues, and placed *Governours*, as absolute Lord of it. And at the first, it was planted by a kind of *Portugals*, the society of whom, the *Spaniards* abhors.

Upon the approach of the *English-Army* after their landing, the *Inhabitants* of *St. Fago* deserted the *Town*, and betook themselves to the *Mountains*, pretending a
Treaty

Treaty with the *English*, untill such time as they had secured their *Women* and *Goods*, and then did they make several attempts, and upon surprisals, murdered many of the *English*; but the *Spaniards* soon growing weary of that wild and mountainous course of Life, perceiving small hopes of expelling the *English*, divers of the *Grandeess* got into *Cuba*, who by the *Vice-Roy* of *Alexico*'s order, were commanded back, with a promise of a speedy and considerable supply of men; upon which they returned, somewhat encouraged, and dispersed themselves by *Families*, that they might the better get *provisions*, and avoid the being discovered by the *English*; but this necessitous and unusual course of life, killed many of them, and discouraged the rest; for that in all this time there

there came to their succour, but 500 *Souldiers*, and those refused to joyn with them, as being so few and sickly; so that they marched back to the *North* of the *Island*, and at a place called *St. Chereras*, did fortify themselves, every day expecting a new body of Men to joyn with them: But the *English* discovering their *quarters*, marched against them. Some few months after, about 30 small *Companies* of the *Spanish Forces* arrives, and immediately very strongly Fortify *Rio Nova*, having *Ordnance*, and great store of *Ammunition*, yet were they speedily and succesfully defeated by the Valour of the *English* under the Conduct of Lieutenant General *Edw. D'ogley*. And this grand disaster, with many petty ill successes caused the *Spaniards* to despair of regaining the *Island*,
and

and to ship off most of their *Plate* and *Women*; and the *Negroes* finding the greatest part of their *Masters* to be dead, killed the *Governour*, and declined all obedience to the *Spaniards*, appointing a *Black* for their *Governour*. And such was the necessity of the *Spaniards*, that instead of giving them fitting correction, they were constrained to Court them for their assistance; but all their policy would not prevail upon them, for soon after did they submit to the *English Government*, and made discoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes* that would not come in with them, and did further assist the *English* in the taking of them, in which they have been exceeding successful.

In the year following, the *Spaniards* quite deserted the *Islands*, except it were about 30 or 40 of their

their *Slaves*, who betook themselves to the *Mountains*, but being afraid of a Discovery, and to be pursued to Death for some *Murthers* they had committed, built themselves *Conoas*, and in them fled to *Cuba*, and never since hath any considerable attempt been made upon them.

The *English* being thus become Masters of the *Island*, formed themselves into a Body, or Colony: Then did they they begin to settle themselves in *Plantations*, whilst others betook themselves to the Sea as *Freebooters* or *Privateers*, the better to secure themselves against the *Spaniards*, and force them to a peace by their frequent annoying them, in seizing such their ships which they could meet with, which proved very successful unto them. And this

E caused

Jamaica.

caused the *Isle* to be much talked of, and had in esteem by the *English*, who sent them supplies of Men, Provisions, and necessaryes. And thus by little and little it became to be so potent as now it is,

Governours since the English were Masters of the Island.

This Island (since the English have been Masters of it) hath had four Governours.

The first, Lieutenant General *Edward D'oyley*, who before his *Majesties* happy Restauration, was Commander in cheif of all the *English Army* by Land and Sea in *America*.

The second, the Right Honourable *Thomas Lord Winsor*, who is now *Lord Lieutenant* of the County of *Worcester*. The

Jamaica.

§1.

The third, *Sr. Thomas Modyford*
Baronet.

And the fourth, and present,
Sr. Thomas Lynch Knight.

*Some Considerations relating to
the English Affaires in Ame-
rica, with Reasons to justify
the first designe into the Indies.*

1. The *Spaniards* would never
contract a Peace with the *English*
in *America*. 1. Con-
siderati-
on.

2. They have alwayes taken
our *Merchants Ships* sayling on
these *Coasts*, or forced them into
their *Harbours* by distrefs of *Wea-
ther*. 2 Confid:

3. In the Reign of our late *King*
(when we had Peace with them
throughout *Europe*) they Sacked
St. Christophers, Mevis, Providence,
Sa. Cruz, and Tortugas, murther-
ing 3 Confid:

ing and carrying away most of the *Inhabitants* into slavery; for which they never made any reparation.

4 Confid.

4. The *Indians*, who are the natural proprietors of *America*, do abominate and hate the *Spaniards* for their cruelty and avarice; and upon every occasion will shew their willingness to give themselves and their Countreys, freely into the power and protection of the *English*.

5 Confid.

5. The pretended first discovery cannot give them a legal power over the genuine right of the *Natives*, nor were they the first discoverers of all those Countreys that they pretend unto.

6 Confid.

6. The *Popes Donation* is of little validity, for he hath given them the Crown of *England*, which of the two he might more legally do, then the *Indies*; for that the *English*

glifh have been subject to his power, the *Indians* never.

7. Possession is not of force to ⁷ Confid. create (though it confirms) a Right, nor can it so alter the property, as to make usurpation (for some time to continue) as a legal, and just pretence of *Dominion*.

8. It is against the fundamental ⁸ Confid. *Lawes* of *Spain* to make a peace, and allow of a *Trade* into the *Indies*; now there being no *medium*, *War* must needs be justifiable where a Peace is not allowable.

9. Their barbarous cruelty in ⁹ Confid. compelling our *Merchants*, and others which they have took *prisoners*, to turn their *Religion*, and to work at their *Forts* and *Mines* at *Mexico*, and elsewhere, from whence they can never return, murdering divers, when upon a *Treaty*, and after promise of

fair quarter, and not Exchanging or Ransoming any, although the *English* have freely given them some *hundreds* of *Prisoners*, doth sufficiently justify any attempt or mischief we can do against them, either in seizing on their *Ships*, or the landing on their *Countreys*, and the sacking, burning, or taking their *Towns* and *Countreys*, and the dispossessing them thereof.

Some Considerations why his Majesty should keep, preserve, and support this Island.

1. *Confid.* 1. *Jamaica* is large, and capacious, whose extent I have already noted; so that it is capable of receiving very great numbers of *People*.

2. *Confid.* 2. It is seated in the heart of
the

the *Spaniards American Territories*; so that the *Spanish Ships* coming into the *West-Indies*, and sayling from *Port to Port*, either make this *Isle*, or may be immediately met by the *Ships* which ply on this *Coast*, which renders it to be of great importance to Us, as well as to the *Spaniards*: for all the *Plate Fleet* which comes from *Carthage*, steer directly from *St. Domingo* in *Hispaniola*, and from thence must pass by one of the *Ends* of this *Isle* to recover *Havana*, which is the common *Rendezvous* of the *Armado*, before it returns home through the *Gulph* of *Florida*. Nor is there any other way whereby to miss this *Isle*, because they cannot in a reasonable time turn it up to the windward of *Hispaniola*, which, though with great difficulty, it might be done, yet

by this means they would loose the security of the said united *Fleet*, which meet at *Havana*, from all parts of the Bay of *Mexico*, *Nombredios*, and elsewhere, and so accompany each other home.

3 Confid. 3. *Jamaica* is found to precede all the *English Plantations* in *America*, in the very *Commodities* that are proper to their several *Colonies*, and produceth also of its own *Cacao*, *Hydes*, *Tortoise-shells*, *Wood* for *Dyers*, *Gums*, *Druggs*, and other *Commodities* already treated of; and for *Fruits*, *Fowl*, and *Fish*, infinite store, many of which are unknown unto them. Likewise, such abundance of *Horses*, and *Cowes*, that none other of the *English Plantations* can equalize them.

Commo-
dities
Impor-
red, and
its Trade

And as this *Island* is found thus advantageous in the furnishing us with such good *Commodities*, so

is

is it no less profitable in the taking off our *Manufactures*, and *Commodities*, as well of the product of this *Kingdom*, as those from *Foreign parts*. That is to say, all sorts of *Stuffs*, *Fabricks of Silks*, *Linnen* both fine and course, *Hatts*, *Gloves*, *Thread*, *Tape*, *Pinns*, *Needles*, *Stockings*, *Shoos*; all sorts of *Apparel*; *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Strong-Beer*; All sorts of *Utensils of Iron*, and other *Mettals* for *Carpenters*, *Foyners*, *Smiths*, *Coopers*, *Mill-Wrights*, and other the like *Tradesmen*, that are found useful for the *Planters* service, Also, *Iron*, *Brass*, *Copper*, *Steel*, *Lead* and *Tinn* unwrought; All sorts of *Armes* and *Ammunition*: Also, *Servants*, and *Negro-Slaves*: And in a word, all *Commodities* that are necessary, and usefull either for the *Back* or *Belly*, are here

Ven-

Vendible. And is observed, that the better the *Commodities* are (especially *Apparrel* and *Ornaments* for the Back) the sooner and better are they Vended.

4 Confid.

4. It appears to be a place of no small concernment, for it hath not only subsisted at the beginning, but bettered its condition, being settled by an Army (the worst kind of people to plant) that have had such grand discouragements from *England*, as want of *pay*, *provisions*, and *recruits* of *Men*; yet amongst themselves talked of all encouragements to *Plant*, the establishment of *Justice* and *Government*, besides, the frequent attempts of the *Spanish Forces*; and if it thus thrived under these, and such like considerable obstructions, it is more then propable, it will in a short time become a great and profitable Colony
•both

both to the *King* and *Kingdome*; for when well planted, it may bring into his Majesty some *hundred thousand powns per Annum*. *Barbadoes* (which is so little compared to this) yeilding about *10000l. per Annum*, and employing about *150 or 200 Sayl of Ships* yearly.

5. This *Island* being so large ⁵ *Confid.* and so fertile, it is capable of the receiving those great numbers of people, that are forced to desert the *Caribbee Isles*: Their *Plantations* being worn out, and their *Woods* wasted; as likewise those multitudes of *Vagrants* and *Beggars* that are so great a charge and shame to the Kingdom, if Transported thither, (would by their labours) live both honestly, and plentifully; here being observed to be no beggars, nor such loose *Vagabond* people.

6. This *Island* being well settled, ⁶ *Confid.*
will

will be capable of it self to carry on a *War* against the *Spaniards* in the *West - Indies* (as occasion requireth) because of the conveniences of its *Ports*, and its strength of *Inhabitants* and *Shipping*, having already about 20 or 30 *Sayl* of *Privateers*; and will in a short time be so numerous and potent, that they will become so obnoxious to the *Spaniards*, that probably they will rather admit of a *Trade* into his *Ports* (which would prove a grand advantage both to them, and this Kingdom) than suffer so disadvantageous a *War*. And having thus forced a *Trade*, would gain the acquaintance of the *Natives*, and learn their *Customes*, and method of *Trade*, being much inclined to love the *English* rather than the *Spaniards*.

7. Confid.

7. *Jamaica* seems to be approved

ved above any of the other *Plantations*, in regard so many from all the *English Collonyes* have Transferred themselves and their *Estates* to it, who like it so well, that they have no cause or desire to remove.

8. There is now a considerable ^{8 Confid.} progress made in the settling of this *Isle*, there being upon it many *Plantations* of *Cocao*, *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Provisions*; and Inhabited with many thousand of people. The *Planters* (for the generality) now living in great delight, and enjoy all things necessary for *Food* and *Rayment* in a liberal measure; and were it well Inhabited, it would very much consume the *English Manufactures*, and encourage *Navigation* and *Merchandize*.

9. It cannot be imputed a dis- ^{9 Confid.} advantage, that *Jamaica* lyeth so far

far off, for thereby are more *Ships* employed; and by consequence, more *Saylors*, *Shipwrights*, *Rope-makers*, and many other *Tradesmen* maintained, whose dependance is thereon. Furthermore, if it lay not so far, we could not expect such *Commodities* as it produceth, being appropriate to the *Clyme*; neither is it a small advantage to have such *Commodities* within his *Majesties Dominions* (though at a distance) that are both valued and needed by his *Subjects* and *Neighbours*, especially the *Cocao*.

10. Consideration.

10. And lastly, to conclude, The *English* have one more considerable advantage by this *Isle*, and that is, the *Coast* of *Virginia*, being subject to gusts of *Winde*, the *Ships* loaden with *Goods* and *Passengers*; have been often forced forth to *Sea*, and so disabled, that they could not ply

ply to any of the outward *Caribbee Islands*, but have been constrained to bear up, and put into the *Spanish Leeward Ports*; and likewise, some of our *Merchants* have been forced out of the *Caribbee Isles* by *Hurricane's* (which are there common) and so disabled, that they could not keep *Sea*, but (as all *Vessels* thus distressed) have put into some of the *Spanish Leeward Ports*, where they have alwayes, been made *Prizes*. Now, *Jamaica* being so far *Leeward*, is a convenient *Harbour* for all *Vessels* thus distressed; and did some few years since save Three *Virginia Ships* full of *Passengers* and *Goods*, and formerly others; as also some driven by *Hurricanes* from the *Windward Islands*: All which, without the conveniency, and assistance of this *Isle*, had perished.

Barbadoes

1. The first of the year was a very cold day.

2. The second day was a very cold day.

3. The third day was a very cold day.

4. The fourth day was a very cold day.

5. The fifth day was a very cold day.

6. The sixth day was a very cold day.

7. The seventh day was a very cold day.

8. The eighth day was a very cold day.

9. The ninth day was a very cold day.

10. The tenth day was a very cold day.

11. The eleventh day was a very cold day.

12. The twelfth day was a very cold day.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
BARBADOES.



BARBADOES
the most con-
siderable Co-
lony the *En-*
glish hath a-
mongst that
Frye of *Isles* called the *Caribbee*
Isles, or the *Antilles*.

F

Is

Its Scituation.

Its Scituation.

It is seated in the North *Latitude* of 13 degrees, and 20 *min.* and although but of a small *circuit*, (being accounted not above 8 *Leagues* in length, and 5 in breadth where broadest, being of an *Oval Form*) yet is it a potent Colony, being able as occasion requireth, to arm 10000 Fighting men, which, with the strength that nature hath bestowed on it, it is able to bid defiance to the stoutest Foe, having been several times (but in vain) assaulted by the *Spaniards*.

Its Rivers.

Rivers.

This *Ile* is not over-plentifully watered with *Rivers*, or *Fresh Springs*, there being but one that may

Barbadoes.

67

may appropriate to it self that *Name*, or rather a *Lake*, which runneth not far into the *Land*; yet notwithstanding, the *Inhabitants* are not destitute thereof, for the Countrey lying low, and for the most part even, there are several *Pools* or *Ponds*; besides, most *Houses* have *Wells* or *Cisterns* which are always supplied with Rain-water.

Here is also a *River*, which the *Inhabitants* call the *Tuigh-River*, from the top of whose *waters* is gathered an *Oyl*, which serveth them to burn in *Lamps*.

Its Fertility.

This *Isle* is exceeding Fertile, bearing Crops all the year long, and its *Trees* being always cloathed in their Summer Livery, and the

Its Fertility.

the *Fields* and *Woods* in their *Verdure*, renders it very delightful to the *Inhabitants*. But the two principal seasons of the year for Planting, is in *May*, and *November*, but the *Sugar-Canes* are planted all the year round, the making of which, is not only very chargeable, but also as dangerous, and subject to casualties, either in the *Boyling-house*, with the *Coppers* and *Furnaces*; in the *Filling-room*, in the *Still-house*, or in the *Cureing-house*.

Its Commodities.

Commo-
dities.

The *Commodities* that this *Isle* produceth, are *Sugars*, (which though not so white as those of *Brazile*, yet better when refined, being of a fairer grain) *Indico*, *Cotten*, *Wool*, *Ginger*, *Logwood*, *Fu-
stick*,

stick, and *Lignum-vita*. And these *Commodities*, especially *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Ginger*, are here in such great abundance, that about 200 sayl of *Ships* and *Vessels*, both great and small, have yearly their loading; which after Imported in the several Ports of *England*, and *Ireland*, is again in great quantities exported to Foreign parts, to our great enrichment; and the rather, for that they are not permitted to *Trade* with any other Nation but the *English*, and such of his Majesties *Subjects* in *New-England*, *Virginia*, and *Bermudoes*: And in exchange of those *Commodities*, they take such as are necessary for the use of man, as well for the *Back* and *Belly*, as for their *Houses*, and *Plantations*; with many of which, they are supplied from *New-England*,

land, *Virginia*, and the *Bermu-*
does; together with *Servants*, and
Slaves, as I have noted at the lat-
 ter end of the description of *Fa-*
maica, about page 73. together
 with several sorts of *Commodities*
 and *Provisions*, which *Famaica*
 hath no occasion of, as *Horses*, *Ca-*
mels, *Affinegroes*, *Cattel*; also
 salted *Flesh* and *Fish* of several
 sorts; *Butter* and *Cheese*; but by
 reason of the great heat of the wea-
 ther, it will soon stink, and be-
 come unfit to eat; so that instead
 of *Butter*, they make great use of
Oyl for their *Sauces*.

Dayes &
 Nights
 almost e-
 qual.

The *Dayes* and *Nights* are al-
 most thorowout the *Year*, of an e-
 qual length, the Sun Rising and
 Setting at 6. except about *October*,
 and then there is some small dif-
 ference.

The

The Temperature of Air.

This *Isle* is very *hott*, especially for 8 *months*, yet not so, but that Travel, and Labour is sufferable; but were it not for the cool *breezes* of *Winde* which *Riseth* with the *Sun*, and bloweth fresher as the *Sun* mounteth up, it would be unsufferable. And these *Breezes* always blow from *North-East*, and by *East*, unless it be in the time of the *Turnado*, and then for a few hours it chopps into the *South*, but returns to the same point again. And it is observed, that although the people do so much sweat, yet they have not that faintness as with us, in the months of *July* and *August*; neither are they so thirsty, without occasioned by excess of *Labour*, or *Drinking* of

Tempe-
rature of
Air.

strong *Liquors*, which the *People* are here too much addicted unto, to their great hurt, which if moderately taken, would be as great a preservative to comfort their inward parts, which are left cold, and faint, through their sweating. Besides, our bodies being accustomed to colder *Climates*, our spirits are not so vigorous without them in a moderate manner.

The Air
moist.

The *Air*, though hot, is very moist, which causeth all *Iron-tools*, as *Knives*, *Swords*, *Locks*, *Keys*, &c. to rust, so that without constant usage, they will soon become eaten up with rust. And this great *heat* and *moisture*, doth cause the *Plants* and *Trees* to grow so large, and high.

Their

Their Fruits.

Here are abundance of *Fruits* Their
of several sorts, as *Dates*, *Oranges* *Fruits.*
of two sorts, the one sweet, and
the other sharp, *Pomgranates*, *Ci-*
trons, *Limes*, *Lemons*, *Macows*,
Grapes, *Funeper-Apples*, *Papay-*
ers, *Momins*, *Monbains*, *Acajous*,
Icacos, *Cherries*, *Rayssins*, *Indian*
Figgs, *Cocos*, *Plantins*, *Bonanoes*,
Guavers, *Prickle-Apples*, *Pric-*
kle-Pears, *Custard-Apples*, *Mil-*
lons, both land and water, and
Pine-Apples, the rarest Fruit in
the *Indies*.

Their Fish.

Here are great store of *Fish* in Their
the *Sea*, as *Snappers*, *Crabs*, *Lob-* *Fish.*
sters, *Terbums*, *Macquerels*, *Mul-*
lots,

lots, Cavallos, Parrat - Fish, Conny-Fish, and green Turtles, which of all others are the most delicious, with several other sorts appropriated to this and the rest of the Caribbee Isles. But the Rivulets, or Ponds, have few or no Fish in them.

Their Beasts.

**Their
Beasts.**

Here are no *Beasts* or *Cattel* but what are Tame, and brought thence, as Camels, Horses, Assinegroes, Oxen, Bulls, Cowes, Sheep, and Goats, and Hoggs, which are here in great plenty in every *Plantation*, it being their common food, whose Flesh is esteemed very good and delicious; but as for *Beef*, and *Mutton*, it is very dear, as having but a small stock, but might be soon encreased, would they spare ground

Barbadoes.

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ground enough for Pasturage for them from their other occasions.

Their Herbs and Roots.

Here groweth divers sorts of Herbs, &
Roots. English hearbs, and roots, as Rose-mary, Lavender, Lavender-Cotton, Marjerom, Winter-Savory, Time, Parsley, Tansey, Sage, Purcelane, &c. and for Roots, Cabbages, Colworths, Collyflowers, Turnips, Potatoes, Onyons, Garlick, Radishes, Lettice, Taragon, Marigolds, &c.

Their Birds and Fowles.

Here are several sorts of Fowles, Birds and
Fowles. as Turkeys, Hens, Muscovy-ducks, Pigeons, Turtle-Doves, &c. and for small Birds, great variety; as Thrushes, Black-birds, Sparrows, &c." Their

Their Insects and Animals.

Animals,
and In-
sects.

Here are several *Animals*, and *Insects*, as *Snakes* a yard and a half long, *Scorpions* as big as *Rats*, but no wayes hurtful to man or beast; *Lizzards*, which are exceeding harmless, much frequenting the houses, and loving the company of men; *Muskctoes*, *Cockroches*, and *Merriwings*, which are very troublesome in the night in stinging; also, here are *land-Crabs* in great abundance, which are found good to eat. And here is a small Fly which they call *Cayouyou*, whose *Wings* in the Night, as it flyeth, casts forth a great lustre, and the *Indians* do commonly catch them, and tye them to their hands or feet, and make use of them instead of a *Candle*, which is forbidden them.

Their

Their Trees.

Here are great variety of *Trees*, *Trees*, fit for several uses, as the *Locust*, *Mastick*, *Red-wood*, the *prickled-Yellow-wood*, the *Ironwood-Tree*, and the *Cedar Tree*, which are fit for building. Also, the *Cassia*, *Fistula*, *Coloquintida*, *Tamarine*, *Cassavie*, of which is made their bread; the *Poyson-Tree*, and the *Phisick-Nut*, these have a *Physical*, and some a *poysonous Vertue* in them. Also, here are these *Trees* following, the *Calibash*, the *Shell* of whose *Fruit*, serveth to carry liquid things in, being of the nature of *Goards*; the *Mangrass-Tree*, which is of an exceeding greatness; the *Roucou*, of whose *bark* is made *Ropes*, as also *Flax*, which being spun, is employed to several

ral uses; the *Lignum-vita*, the *Palmeto*, which is very large, and beautiful to behold; with several others.

Several Caves.

Several
Caves.

In this *Island* are divers *Caves*, some of which are very deep, and large enough to hold 500 men; and these *Caves* are often the Sanctuaries of such *Negro-slaves* that run away, in which they oft-times lie a good while ere found out, seldom stirring in the day-time, although they are such unwholesome places, by reason of the great damps that are found in them. And it is supposed, that these *Caves* were the *Habitations* of the *Natives*.

Its Division and Towns.

This *Island* is severed into Eleven *Precincts*, or *Parishes*, in which are 14 *Churches* and *Chappels*, and here are many places which may not unaptly be called *Townes*, as being composed of a long and spacious *Street*, which are beautified with fair houses; and indeed the whole *Isle* for these many years, is so taken up with *Planters* (there being no wast ground to be found) that it is thorowout beset with *Houses*, at no great distance from one another.

Its Division, and Townes.

Its chief Townes.

1. *St. Michaels* formerly called *St. Michaels*
the *Bridg-Town*, or *Indian-Bridg*,^{els.}
situate at the bottome of *Carlisle-*
Bay,

Bay in the *Leeward*, or Southern part of the *Isle*, which *Bay* is very capacious, deep, and secure for *Ships*, being large enough to entertain 500 *Vessels* at one time. The *Town* is long, containing several *Streets*, and graced with abundance of well-built houses. It is very populous, being the Residence of the *Governour*, or his *Deputy*, the place of *Judicature*, and the *Scale of Trade*, where most of the *Merchants*, and *Factors* in the *Isle* have their *Storehouses* for the negotiation of their *Affairs*; and from these *Storehouses* or *Shops*, the *Inhabitants* are supplied with such *Commodities* as they have occasion of, in exchange of theirs, which are the product of the *Isle*. The *Town* is ill seated, the ground being lower than the banks of the *Sea*, by which means

means the *Spring-Tides* doth flow over, and there remaining, doth make a kind of of a moorish bogg, which doth occasion it to be more unhealthful than the other parts of the *Iſle*. This Town for its defence, and security of the *Ships*, hath two ſtrong Forts oppoſite to each other, with a *Platform* in the miſt, which alſo commands the *Road*, all which are well Fortified with great Guns, &c. The principal of theſe *Forts* is called *Charles Fort*, being ſeated on *Nedhams Point*.

2. *Little Briſtol*, formerly *Little Briſtol* ^{*ſt.*} *Sprights Bay*, ſituate about four *Leagues* Leeward from *St. Michaels*, hath a commodious Road for *Ships*, is a place well frequented, and traded unto, and is ſtrongly Defended by two powerful *Forts*.

G

L St.

3. *St. James*, formerly called the *Hall*, seated not far from *Bristol*, hath the accommodation of a good Road for *Ships*, and is a place of a considerable *Trade*, for its defence, besides a large *Platform*, hath fortified *Breast-works*; and in this *Town* is kept for the *Precinct*, the monthly *Courts*.

Charles-
Town.

4. *Charles-Town*, seated windward of *St. Michaels*, about two *Leagues*: And on *Oyster-Bay*, it is secured by two strong *Forts*, the one to the Windward, and the other to the Leeward, of the *Town* and *Road*, with a *Platform* in the midst. This *Town* hath the accommodation of weekly *Markets*, and here is kept the monthly *Courts* for the *Precinct*.

The other *Parishes* are of less note.

Other

Other Places on the Sea-Coast.

Other Places of Name along the Sea-Coast of this *Isle*, beginning Easterly, and so encompassing the *Isle*, are as followeth :

Fowl-Bay, Austins-Bay, Maxwells-Bay, where there is a small *Isle*, *Blackrock*, *The Hole*, *Spikes-Bay*, *Balises-Bay*, *Long-Bay*, *Clarks-Bay*, and *Constance-Bay*.

Other
Places on
the Sea-
Coast.

The Inhabitants.

The *Inhabitants* of this *Isle* may be Ranged under 3 heads or forts, to witt, Masters, (which are *English*, *Scotch*, and *Irish*, with some few *Dutch*, *French*, and *Jews*) *Christian Servants*, and *Negro-Slaves*. And these three forts are exceeding numerous; for, according to

The In-
habitants

a Calculation not long since made, the *Masters*, and *Servants*, did amount to about 50000, and the *Negroes* to about double the number.

The *Masters*, for the most part, live at the height of Pleasure.

The *Servants*, at the expiration of 5 years, become Freemen of the *Island*, and employ their times according to their *abilities*, and *capacities*; either to get a small *Plantation*, or to *work* at day-labour in other *Plantations*, or else to exercise their *Trades*, if so capacitated.

*Negro-
Slaves.*

The *Negro-Slaves* are never out of their *Bondage*, and the *Children* they get, are likewise perpetual *Slaves*. They have but mean allowance of *dyet*, *cloaths*, and *lodging*; and although held to such hard Labour, and so ill treated,
yet

yet are they well contented with their Conditions; and if their *Master* is but any thing kind, they think nothing too much to be done for them; and therefore 'tis great pity to wrong such poor *Creatures*.

The chiefeſt *Stock* of a *Planter*, conſiſts in his *Servants* and *Slaves*, but eſpecially the *Slaves*, who are more numerous. And theſe they Buy on *Shipboard*, as men Buy Horſes in a *Fayr*, and according as they are handſome, luſty, well-shapen, and young, either the *men* or *women*, they give more or leſs; the general Rates for the Chriſtian-ſervants being about 10*l*. but if one that hath a good Trade, as a *Carpenter*, *Foyner*, *Smith*, or the like, then far more: Likewise, a Female that is young and handſome, is higher valued. The general Rate for the better ſort of

Negro-men, is 20*l.* or 25*l.* sterling; and for *Women*, about 15*l.* for the encrease of stock of *Negroes*, they generally take as many *Men* as *Women*.

*The Maintenance of the Servants
and Slaves.*

The Maintenance of the *Servants*, and *Negro-Slaves*, as to their Dyet, Apparrel, and Lodging, is very inconsiderable.

Their
Food.

For their *Food*, they are contented from weeks-end, to weeks-end, with *Potatoes*, *Loblolly*, made of beaten *Maize* mixt with water; *Cassader-bread* common in all the *Indies*, *Bonavist*, and such like food that the *Plantation* affordeth; as for *Meat*, they are seldome troubled with it, except at *Christmas*, *Easter*, and *Whitsontide*, and then

they have *Hoggs-flesh*, according to the custome of the *Island*; but of late, the servants are allowed weekly, a small quantity of *Swines-Flesh*, or salted *Flesh*, or *Fish*; and when any of the *Cattle* dye of any distemper, or by accident, it is given to the *Negroes*, who feed like Princes on it.

Their *Drinks* are *Mobbie*, made of *Potatoes* soaked in water; *Perino*, made of *Casavie-Root* and water; *Cripppo*, *Kill-Devil*, *Punch*, made of water and Sugar; *Plantin-drink*, made of *Plantins* and water; *Beveridge*, made of Spring-water, *Sugar*, and the juyce of *Orenges*; and *wine* of *Pines*, which is only made of the juyce of the *Fruit*, which is exceeding good and delicious; but this sort, as also the *Beveridge*, and *Punch*, the servants are not much troubled with.

Their
Drink.

But as for the *Master-Planters, Merchants, Factors, and Strangers*, their Faire is far otherwise, having their curious-made *Dishes*, as *Custards, Cheese-cakes, Tansies*; also, *Sturgeon, Anchoves, Caviare, Botardo, Neates-Tongues*, besides *Poultrey, Fish, Fowl, Mutton, Beef, Kid, Porke, Beans, Pease*, several *Roots*, and other good *Dishes*. And, besides the several sorts of *Liquors* already named, *Wines, Strong-waters, Brandy, and English-Beer*; so that they find no want, and do not consider the condition of those poor wretches, their *Servants* and *Slaves*, who are constrained to so hard a labour.

Their
Apparel.

The *Apparrel* they allow their *Servants* yearly, for the men, are 6 pair of *Drawers*, 12 pair of *Shoos*, 3 *Monmouth-Caps*, 6 *Shirts*; and for the women, 4 *Smocks*, 3 *Petti-coats*,

coats, 4 Coifes, and 12 paire of Shoos, besides, a Rug - Gown to each, to keep them warm, in the night, and to put on them when they come sweating from their labour. To the *Negro-men*, they allow but 3 pair of *Canvas-Drawers*, and to the *Women*, but three *Petticoats*.

But for themselves (especially the better sort) they are exceeding profuse and costly.

The *Lodging* of these poor wretches is worst of all, for having laboured all the day in so hot a *Countrey*, without any nourishing *Dyet*, at night they must be contented to lye hard, on nothing but a *board*, without any *Coverled*, in their *Hutts*, or rather *Hogsties*; but *Christian Servants* are something better Treated, being allowed *Hamocks*.

Their
Lodging.

Every

Barbadoes.

Every *Sunday*, (which is the only day of Rest, and should be set apart for the service of God) they employ either in the getting of the Bark of *Trees*, and making of *Ropes* with it, which they Truck away for *Shirts*, *Drawers*, and the like; or else spend the day in Recreation, as *Dancing*, and *Wrestling*, which they much delight in, though they are no great Proficients in either; for in their *Dancing*, they use antick actions, their hands having more of motion than their feet; and their head, than either; nor do the men and women *Dance* together, but apart; the *Musique* to which they *Dance*, being a sort of *Kettle-drums*, one bigger than another, which makes a strange and various noise, but whether Harmonious, I leave to the judgment of the Reader,

It

It is thought by many, that the *Christians* should be in danger of being murdered by the *Negro-Slaves*, who so much over-top them in number, and the rather, for that they are so cruelly used, and for that reason, many are fearful to venture to dwell here. But this Objection may be thus answered; that first, they are such as were brought from several parts of *Affrica*, and do not understand one anothers Language; and then they are stir'd up with an inbred hatred against one another, it being the custome in those parts, for several petty *Kings* to go to Wars against one another; and the *Prisoners* that are taken of each side, they sell unto us, and other *European Nations* that come to *Trafique* with them; also, they are not permitted to touch, nay, hardly to see

see a *Gun*, or any other *weapon*; and being kept in such a *slavery*, they are fearful of begining such an *Insurrection*, it being present death for any that shall in the least be found to act, or contrive such a thing.

The Management of a Plantation.

The *Management* of a *Plantation*, ought to be the *Masters* care, yet few of them (except those of the meaner degree) are without their *Overseers*, who takes off that trouble from them, whose Office is to call them to work by the Ring of a *Bell*, at 6 a clock in the morning, to appoint them their several works, to give them due Correction upon any *Misdemeanour*, or *Idleness*; he likewise dismisses them at 11 a clock, to go to their *Dinner*, and calls them again by One a clock by the said *Bell*, and dischargeth them at 6 at night.

What

What I have said in this Treatise of *Barbadoes* concerning their *Servants*, and *Slaves*, may be said in that of *Jamaica*; for the *Servants*, and *Slaves*, are their greatest stock; those they Buy, the *Servants* for a Term of years, the *Negroes* for ever; their *Apparel* which they allow to either being much the same, but their Dyet better; and for their labour, it may be said to be much the same, the *Island* producing the same *Commodities*.

The Island of Barbados very strong.

This *Island* is very strong, as well by *Nature* as *Art*, being sheltered with *Rocks*, and *Shoals*; and where nature hath not thus defended it, it is Fortified by *Trenches* and *Rampiers*, with *Pallisadoes*,
Cur-

The Island very strong

Curtains, and Counter-Scarves; besides, round about the *Isle*, regarding the *Sea*, is standing *Wood*: Here are also, for its further Defence, 3 *Forts*, one for a *Magazine* for the *Ammunition*, and *Powder* to lye in, and the other two for places of *Retreats*, as occasion serveth. They have also for their further security, a standing *Militia*, consisting of two *Regiments* of *Horse*, and five of *Foot*, which are Stout, and well-Disciplined men, and alwayes to be Ready on beat of Drum.

The Government of this Isle.

The Government
of the Isle.

This *Isle* is Governed by *Laws* assimulated to those of *England*, for all matters either *Civil*, *Ecclesiastick*, *Criminal*, *Maritime*, or *Martial*; yet not without some few *Laws* appropriate to themselves, which are not repugnant to

to the *Lawes* of *England*.

For the Execution of these *Lawes*, they have their *Courts* of *Judicature*.

The *Law* is administred by the *Governour*, or his *Deputy*, and Ten of his *Council*.

The *Isle* is divided into four *Circuits*, in each of which, there is an Inferiour *Court* for civil *Causes*, from which, Appeals may be made to the *Supream Court*.

The Isle
divided
into four
Circuits.

Here are also *Justices* of the *Peace*, *Constables*, *Church-wardens*, and *Tything-men*.

And for the *Administration* of *Justice*, here are yearly 5 *Sessions*.

At the *Governours* pleasure, he calleth an Assembly for the making of New *Lawes*, (so, as not contrary to those of *England*) and for the abolishing of Old; which said *Assembly* is much in the nature

nature of our *Parliament*, and doth consist of the *Governour* as *Supream*, his Ten Council as so many *Peers*, and two *Burgesses*, chosen by the Commonalty out of each of the *Parishes*.

The present
Governour.

The present Governour is the Right Hon. *William Willoughby*, Baron *Willoughby of Parham*.

As concerning the nature of the *Sugar-Canes*, how to *Plant* them, their *growth*, *cutting*, *grinding*, *boyling*; the *conveyance* of the *Skimmings* into the *Cisterns*, how to *distill* it for *Spirits*; how long it stayes in the *Cureing-house*, before it be good *Muscovado-Sugar*; together with the making it into *Whites*, is not my business in this small *Treatise*, to give the Reader instructions therein, referring to Mr. *Richard Ligons* Book of the Description of this *Isle*.

See Mr.
Ligons
Book of
Barbadoes
page 87.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
St. CHRISTOPHERS.

ST. *Christophers*, so called Its Scit-
ation,
&c.
from *Christopher Columbus*,
the first discoverers thereof,
scituate in the *Latitude* of 17
degrees, and 25 *min.* in circuite,
about 75 *miles*: The Land lieth
high and mountainous in the midst,
from which springeth several Ri-
vers,

vers, which oft-times, by reason of the *Raines* that falleth down the *Mountaines*, are overflown to the detriment of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyl, Commodities, &c.

Its Soyl,
and Com-
modities

The *Soyl* is light and sandy, and very apt to produce several sorts of *Fruits*, *Provisions*, and *Commodities*; as *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, &c.

This *Isle*, by reason of its several great and steepy *Mountains*, between which, are Springs of hot, and Sulphurous *Water*, with horrid *Precipices*, and thick *Woods*, renders it very impassable through the midst: And the steepy *Ascents* of the *Mountains*, are divided into several *Stages*, or *Stories*, where are spacious wayes.

St. Christophers.

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On the *Sea-side* there is a *Salt-pit* called *Gul-desac*, and not far from the said *Salt-pit*, there is a small *Isthmus* of land, which reacheth within a mile and a half of the *Island* of *Niervis*, or *Mervis*.

This *Island* is a place exceeding delightful, and of a most delectable Prospect to the Eye of the beholder; for if the Eye be directed downwards, from the top, it hath a Prospect of curious *Gardens*, which gently descend to the *Sea-side*; and in regard of the continual Ascent of the *Isle*, the lower *Stage* or *Story*, doth not debar the Eye of the pleasant Prospect of that which lyeth at a Remoter distance, which is terminated by those high *Mountains*: And that which maketh the Prospect the more delectable in the several *Plantations* (which are bounded

The *Isle* very delightful, and of a pleasing Prospect.

St. Christophers.

with Rows of *Trees* alwayes in their *Verdure*) are the fair *Houses* covered with glazed *Slate*.

The Division of the Isle, and how Possessed.

The Isle
Possessed
by the
English,
& *French*

The whole *Isle* is divided into four *Quarters* or *Cantons*, two of which, are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French*; which parts are not so well watered, as those of the *English*, but are better for *Tillage*, and not so *Hilly*.

The *English* are more *Populous* then the *French*, and have two fortified places, one commanding the great *Haven*, and the other a descent not far from *Pointe de sable*.

The *French* have Four strong *Forts*, of which one hath *Regular Works* like a *Cittadel*, that of most
note

St. Christophers.

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note commands the *Haven*, and is called *Basse-Terre*.

Both the *English*, and the *French*, keep constant Guard at their *Forts*, placed at the entrance of the *Paths* which leads to the several *Wards*, for the better security of each other.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *English*, viz. one at *Sandy-point*, one at *Palme-Tree*, another near the great Road, and two at the Inlet of *Cayouno*, with many fair Structures.

Their
Churches.

The *French*, besides their several *Habitations*, dispersed up and down in their *quarters*, have at *Basse-Terre* (near the *Haven* where *Ships* lye at *Anchor*) a *Town* of a good bigness, whose *Houses* are well built, of *Brick*; *Freestone*, and *Timber*; where the *Merchants* have their *Store-houses*, and is well

A Town
Possessed
by the
French

Inhabited by *Tradesmen*, and are well served with such *Commodities*, both for the *Back*, and *Belly*, together with *Utenfils* for their *Houfes*, and *Plantations*, as they have occasion of, in exchange of such *Commodities* which are the product of the *Island*. Here is a fair, and large *Church*, as also a *publique-Hall*, for the administration of *Justice*: Here is also a very fair *Hospital*, built by the *General*, for such people that cannot get cure at their *Houfes*; where they are well maintained and attended by *Doctors*, and *Physitians*, for the recovery of their *Healths*. Here is also a stately *Castle*, being the Residence of the *Governour*, most pleasantly seated, at the foot of a high *Mountain*, not far from the *Sea*, having spacious *Courts*, delightful *Walks*, and *Gardens*, and enjoyeth a curious prospect.

A



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
NIEVIS, or *MEVIS*.

THe Island of *Nievis*, or *Mevis*, lyeth not far from Its Situation.
St. *Christophers*, as I have
before noted, and in the
Latitude of Seventeen degrees,
and Nineteen *minutes*.

It is but small, being not above Extent.
Eighteen miles in *Circuite*.

H 4 There

There is but One *Mountain* in the *Isle*, and that is seated in the midst, which is of a great height, but of an easy Access, and cloathed with *Trees* from its Somett to the bottom; and about this Mountain, are the *Plantations* which reach to the *Sea-Shore*.

Springs of Water.

A Spring
of Mine-
ral wa-
ter, and
Baths.

Here are divers *Springs* of *Fresh-Water*, and one Spring of a *Hott* and *Mineral Water*; not far from whose Spring-head are *Baths* made, which are much frequented for the curing of several distempers of the Body of man.

It is indifferent Fertile, and hath store of *Deer*, and other *Game* for *Hunting*.

The

The *Isle* is Inhabited by about three or four Thousand, who live well, and drive a *Trade* for such things as they have occasion for, by exchanging such *Commodities* as the *Isle* produceth; as, *Sugar, Cotton, Ginger, Tobacco, &c.*

It is a well-Governed *Colony*, where Justice is duly administred, and all Vices severely punished.

For the Worship of God, ^{Their} here are three *Churches*; and ^{Chur-} for its further defence, and safety, it hath a *Fort*, whereon are mounted several Peeces, for the security of the *Ships* in the Road, of Harbour, called *Bath-Bay*, as also the publique-*Store-house*.

This *Isle*, as the rest of the *Caribbee's*, are troubled with
Mus-

Muschetto's, Chigos, Murigoins,
and other *Stinging Flyes*, which
do much Annoy the Inhabi-
tants.





A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
ANTEGO.

THe *Island* of *Antego*, is Its Situation.
seated in the *Latitude* of
16 degrees, and 11 min.

It is in Length, about six, Extent.
or seven Leagues, and about the
same breadth in many places.

It is of a difficult access, and
very

Antego.

very dangerous for *Shipping*, by reason of the Rocks which encompass it.

The
Number
of Inha-
bitants.

It hath some few *Springs* of *Fresh-water*, besides which, the *Inhabitants*, which are about 8 or 900. have made several *Cisterns*, and *Ponds*, for the preserving of *Rain-Water*.

Fish.

The *Isle* doth abound in *Fish*, amongst which, is the *Sword-Fish* which of all others, would be the chief in the *Sea*.

Fowl, &
Cattle.

Here are great plenty of most sorts of Wild Fowl, and not wanting in *Venison*, and Tame *Cattle*.

Commo-
dities.

The *Commodities* that it affordeth, are *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c.

The Lord propriator of this *Isle* is, the Rt. Hon. *Will. L^d. Willoughby* of *Parham*, who is Governour of the *Island* of *Barbadoes*, and some other *Isles*.

A



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
St. *VINCENT*.

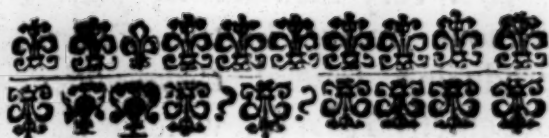
THe *Island* of *St. Vincent*, Its Scitu-
lyeth in the *Latitude* of ation.
Sixteen degrees.

It is about 20 miles in Extent,
length, and Fifteen in breadth, of a and Fer-
Fertile *Soyl*, yielding abundance tility.
of *Sugar-Canes*; which grow Na-
turally without Planting.

It

It is well watered with *Rivers*, and affordeth many safe *Roads*, and convenient *Bays*, for *Shipping*.

The *English* have here some *Settlement*, but are not very powerful.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
D O M I N I C A.

THis *Isle* is seated in the *La-* Its Scitu-
titude of Fifteen degrees *ation,*
and a half.

It is about 12 *Leagues* Extent.
in length, and 8 in breadth.

On the *West* side of the *Isle*,
there is a convenient Harbour for
Ships.

It

It is very *Mountainous*, yet not without many Fertile *Valleys*, producing several *Commodities*, but chiefly *Tobacco*, which is planted by the *English*; but the *Natives* which are *Canibals*, and very Barbarous, doth much hinder the coming of the *English* to settle here.

A



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
MONTSERRAT.

MONTSERRAT, an *Island* Its Ex-
of a small Extent, not tent, Sci-
exceeding *Ten miles* in tuation,
Length, and of a less Fertility,
&c.
Breadth.

It is seated in the *Latitude* of 17
degree: It is much inclined to

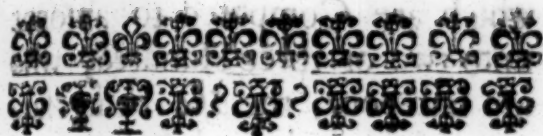
I

Moun-

Mountains, which are well clothed with *Cedar*, and other *Trees*; and the *Valleys*, and *Plains* are very Fertile.

This *Isle* is most Inhabited by the *Irish*, who have here a *Church* for Divine *Worship*.

A

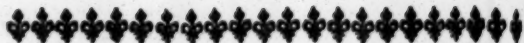


A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
ANGUILLA.

THis *Isle* is seated in the *La-* Its *Scitu-*
titude of Eighteen de- *ation, ex-*
grees, and One and Twen- *tent, &c.*
ty *Minutes.*

It Extendeth it self in length,
about Ten *Leagues*, and in breadth
about Three.

The *Inhabitants* are *English*, which are Computed to amount unto two or three Hundred, who are but poor, the *Isle* being said not to be worth the keeping.





A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLAND of
B A R B A D A.

BARBADA, or *Barboude*, Its Scitu-
ation, scituate in the *Latitude* of Fertility,
of Seventeen degrees. and &c.
a half.

It is an *Isle* of no great Extent,
not exceeding Fifteen miles in
Length, nor is it of any conside-
rable Account to the *English*, who

I 3 are

are the Possessors of it: Yet is it found to be of a Fertile Soyl, and to be well stored with *Cattle*, *Sheep*, &c. and may produce several good *Commodities*, were it well managed, to the advantage of the *Inhabitants*.

A



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
The ISLES of
BERMUDES,
OR,
The Summer-ISLES.

E *As*t of *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, which is a part of *Florida*, lyeth the Isles of *Bermudes*; so called, from *John Bermudes* a *Spaniard*, by
I 4 whom

Their
S*ci*tuation, and
Name.

whom they were first discovered. They are also called the *Summer-Isles*, from the *Shipwrack* that one *George Summers* (an *English-man*) there suffered.

These *Isles* lye distant from *England*, about 15 or 1600 *Leagues*, from *Madera*, 1000, or 1200; from *Hispaniola*, 400; and from *Carolina*, which is the neereft part of Land, about 300 *Leagues*.

Their Extent.

St. Georges Isle.

Of these *Isles*, the greatest called *St. Georges*, is 5 or 6 *Leagues* long, and almost thorowout, not above a quarter, a third, or half a *League* broad, the others are much less.

Their Form, &c.

All these *Isles* together, form a
body

body like a *Cressent*, and inclose very good *Ports*, the chief among which, are those of the *Great-Sound*, *Herringtons Inlet*, *South-hampton*, and *Pagets*; which, with their *Forts* of *Dover*, and *Warwick*, take their names from the several Noble men that were concerned as undertakers.

Several
good
Ports:

*The Fertility, Commodities,
Fruits, &c.*

The *Earth* is exceeding Fertile, yeilding two Crops yearly; their *Maize* they gather in *July*, and *December*.

Its Fer-
tility.

They have excellent *Fruits*, as, *Oranges*, *Dates*, *Mulberries* both White and Red; where breed abundance of *Silk-worms* which spin *Silk*.

Their
Fruits.

Their chief *Commodities* are, *O-ranges*

Their
Commo-
dities.

Oranges, Couchaneil, and Tobacco, with some *Pearl*, and *Ambergreece*, and with these they drive some small *Trade*.

They have plenty of *Tortoises*, which is their ordinary food, whose *Flesh* is very delicious.

Hoggs.

Their *Hoggs*, which the *Spaniards* formerly carried thither, are greatly encreased.

Fowles.

They have many *Fowles*, and *Birds*, amongst which, a great many *Cranes*, with a *Sea-Fowl* that breeds in holes like *Rabbits*.

Defective
in Fresh-
water.

They have no *Fresh-Water* for their occasions, but that of *Wells*, and *Fits*, which *Ebbs* and *Flowses* with the *Sea*, there being neither *Fountain* nor *Stream* in these *Isles*.

No Venemous Beast.

In these *Isles* are no *Venemous*
Beast,

beast, their *Spiders* are not poy-
sonous, but are of sundry and va-
rious *Colours*; and in the hot wea-
ther, they make their *Webs* so
strong, that oft-times the small
Birds are entangled and caught in
them.

Their
Spiders.

Cadar Trees.

Here are *Cadar Trees*, which
differs from all others in several re-
spects, but the wood is very sweet.

The Air and Healthfulness.

The *Skie* is almost always Se-
rene, and when darkned with
clouds, it commonly *Thunders*, and
Lightneth: And the *Air* is very
Temperate, and so exceeding
healthful, that it is rare to hear
that any one dyeth of any Distem-
per,

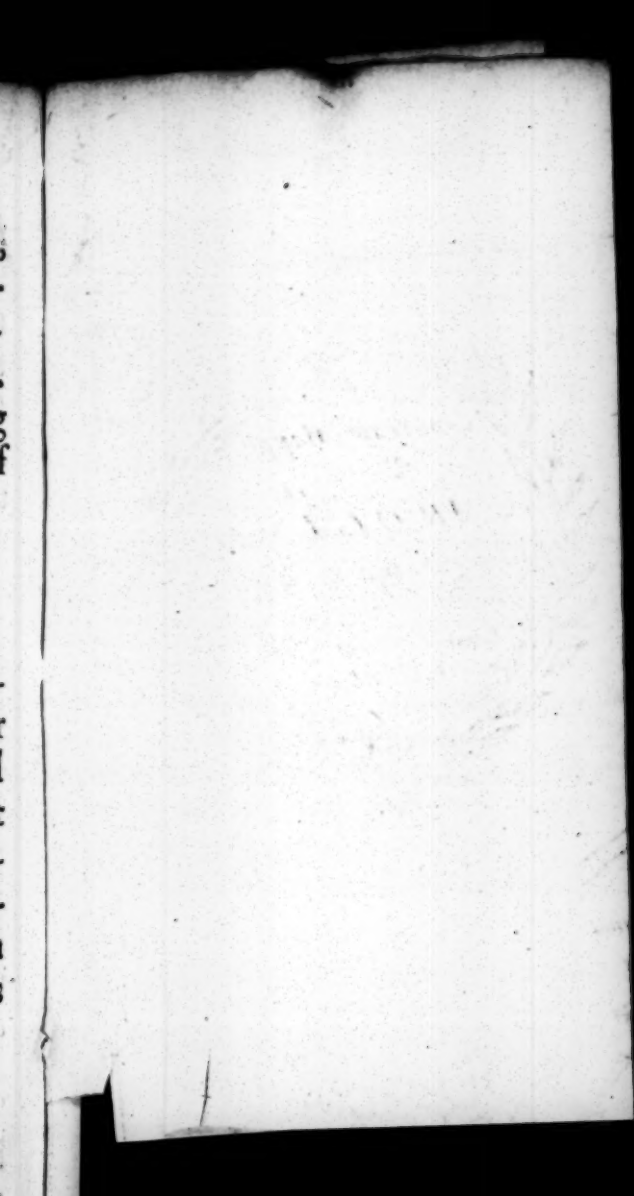
These
Isles ex-
ceeding
healthful

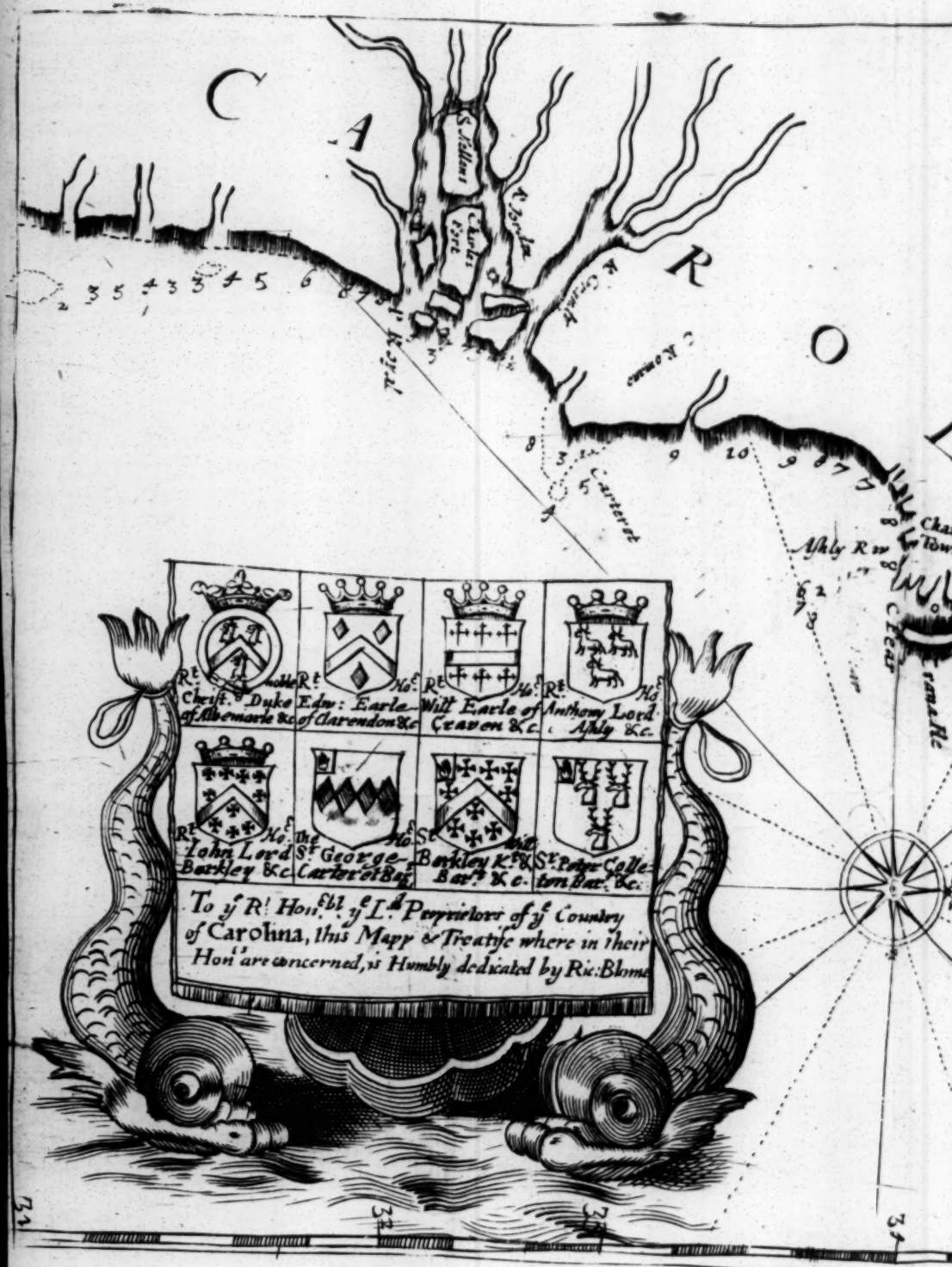
per, but only Old age ; infomuch, that many have removed from *England* hither, only for the enjoyment of a long, and healthful life. And those that have made any long continuance here, are fearful of removing out of so pure an *Air*.

The Inhabitants.

The Inhabitants
and
strength
of the
Isle.

The *English* first settled themselves on these *Isles* about the year 1612. and have now established a powerful *Colony*, there being at present, about four or five Thousand *Inhabitants*, who have strongly Fortified the *Approaches*, which with the *Rocks* in the *Sea*, renders them Impregnable.





 <i>RE. Duke of Albemarle</i>	 <i>RE. Duke of Edw.</i>	 <i>RE. Earl of Clarendon</i>	 <i>RE. Earl of Craven</i>
 <i>RE. Lord of Barkley</i>	 <i>RE. Lord of Carteret</i>	 <i>RE. Lord of St. George</i>	 <i>RE. Lord of St. Peter</i>

To y^e R^{ts} Hon^{rs} y^e L^{ds} Proprietors of y^e Country
 of Carolina, this Mapp & Treatise where in their
 Hon^{rs} are concerned, is Humbly dedicated by Ric. Blome

A
Generall Mapp
of
CAROLINA.
Describing its Sea,
Coast and Rivers
London Printed for
Ric. Blome







A
DESCRIPTION
OF
CAROLINA.

CAROLINA, a New established *Colony*, of the *English*, being that part of *Florida* adjoyning to *Virginia*, which makes its Northern bounds in the *Latitude* of 36 degrees; and extendeth it self to the *Latitude* of 29, which makes its extream Southern bounds; on the East it is washed with the *Atlantick Ocean*,
and

Its
Bounds,
and Sci-
tuation.

and on the West, it hath that large Tract of land which runneth into the *Pacifique Ocean*.

Its Temperature, and Healthfulness.

This
Country
very
health-
ful.

It is a *Countrey* blest with a Temperate, and Wholesome *Air*, the *heat* in *Summer*, nor the *Cold* in *Winter*, which is not so much as to check the growth of Plants, Trees, &c. The several Fruits, and Plants, having their distinct seasons, being no wayes offensive to the *Inhabitants*. Neither is the *Air* thus Temperate, and Agreeable, to the *Natives* only, but it is as Favourable to the *English*: And being thus healthful, hath Invited several persons from the *Bermudes* to settle here; who dwelling in so pure an *Air*, durst not venture in any other *Countrey*. Nor
do

do those from the *Bermudes* only remove hither, upon the assurance of a happy life, joyned with the gaining of Fair *Estates*, but also, many *English* from most of the *American Plantations*, it being generally esteemed one of the best *Colonies* that ever the *English* were Masters of; for here is *Health*, *Pleasure*, and *Profit* to be found, which cannot be met with in so large a measure, in any *Country* of the *Indies*.

Their Fruits, Hearbs, &c.

The *Soyl* is Rich, and Fertile, and produceth excellent *Fruits*; Their
Fruits
as *Apricocks*, *Peaches*, *Grapes*, (of which the *English* have made good *Wine*) *Olives*, *Walnuts*, *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, *Cherries*, *Figgs*, *Mulberries*, *Strawberries*,
water-

Water-Mellons, Marachocks, Quinces, and other Fruits known to us in Europe, which for goodness are no wayes Inferiour to them; and in the Southern part, Oranges, Limes, Pomgranates, and Pome-Citrons. And indeed, the Earth is very apt to produce, and bring to Maturity, Corn, all sorts of Garden-Herbs, and Roots, &c.

Its Commodities.

Commo-
dities.

The *Commodities* which this *Countrey* doth, and may produce, are *Wines, Oyls, Silk, (Mulberry-Trees growing in great abundance in the Woods) Cotton, Indico, Ginger, Tobacco, &c.* And it is believed, that here may be made of the three first *Commodities*, viz. *Wines, Oyl, and Silk*, such great abundance, to theirs, and this
King-

Kingdoms enrichment, that besides what we shall use our selves, we may have wherewith to furnish *Forrain Parts*.

Their Trees.

Besides the *Mulberry-Trees*, Trees. here are those of *Cedar*, *Oak*, both *White* and *Red*, *Poplar*, *Bay*, *Ash*, and *Pine*; with several others whose names are yet unknown.

Their Rivers, Fish, and Fowl.

The *Countrey* is very well watered with *Rivers*, there being between *Cape-Carteret*, and *Port-Royal*, which is not above 60 miles, 5 or 6 great Navigable *Rivers*, which discharge themselves into the *Sea*, besides several others of less Remark. And these *Rivers* are

K plen-

plentifully stored with excellent *Fish* of sundry sorts, which being the same as are found in *Virginia*, which comes next to be treated of, I shall omit the nameing of them here.

Their
Fowles.

Here are also great plenty of *Wild-Fowl*, as *Geese*, *Cranes*, *Swans*, *Hérons*, *Curlews*, *Heath-Cocks*, *Oxeys*, *Brants*, *Dotterels*, *Widgeons*, *Teals*, and *Duck*, and *Mallard* in an undestroyable quantity.

Provisions in the Woods.

The *Woods* are well stored with large *Turkeys*, *Pheasants*, *Partridges*, *Turtle-Doves*, *Wood-Pidgeons*, with great variety and plenty of small *Birds*. Also in the *Woods*, are great plenty of *Deer*, with abundance of *Hares*, *Coneys*, &c.

Here

Here are divers delightful, and spacious *Savanas*.

The Natives of Carolina.

The *Natives of Carolina*, according to the observation of Mr. *John Ledener* (who made three several journeys from *Virginia*, to *Carolina*, about the year 1670. on purpose for a discovery of those parts, and the better understanding the nature and disposition of the *Inhabitants*) are said by him, to be a people of a ready witt, and though Illiterate, of a good understanding. For the *Account of time*, (he saith,) they make use of *Hieroglyphicks*, and *Emblems of things*; likewise they instruct their *Children* in such things as relates to their *Families* and *Countrey*, which is so preserved from *Generation*, to

The Disposition;
&c. of
the Na-
tives.

Generation; where a battle hath been fought, or upon the settlement of a *Colony*, they raise a small *Pyramid* of stone, which doth consist of the number *slain*, or settled at such a *Colony*. For *Religious Rites*, either *Devotion*, *Sacrifice*, or *Burial*, they make a round circle of short *Strawes*, or *Reeds*, and according to the placing of the said *Strawes*, or *Reeds*, it is known for what it was made; and to meddle with such *Circles*, is esteemed no better than *Sacrilege*.

He saith, they worship one *God*; as *Creator* of all *things*, to whom their *High-Priest* offers *Sacrifice*, but believes he hath something else to do, than to regard *Humane Affairs*, but doth commit the Government thereof to lesser *Deities*; that is, to *good* and *evil Spirits*, to whom their *Inferiour Priests* makes

makes their *Devotion*, and *Sacrifice*. He saith, they beleive the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and when any one dyeth, they Inter with the *Corps*, *Provisions*, and *Householdstuff* for the *Elizium* or next *World*, which they fancy to be beyond the *Mountains*, and *Indian Ocean*. He further saith, that from four women, they believe all mankind Sprung, and do therefore divide themselves into as many *Tribes*; and in their *Marriages*, they are very Superstitious.

He saith, they are generally well-proportionate; they are great Favourers of the *English*, living together in Love and Friendship, and upon all occasions, ready to contribute their assistance unto them. They are generally of a good, and honest meaning, no wayes addicted to *Vice*, or to *Ex-*

Extravagancies, contenting themselves with a mean *Dyet* and *Apparel* for their present subsistence, not taking much care for the time to come. He further saith, that they are much addicted to *Mirth*, and *Dancing*; they are also much prone to *Honour*, and *Valour*, which they place above all other *Vertues*, which doth occasion them to be so continually engaged against one another in Wars: and that side which Fortune Crowne-eth with Victory, Triumphal *Follies* are performed by them.

Its Divi-
sion into
King-
domes.

The *Countrey* (he saith) is divided into several petty *Kingdoms*, and the *People* in the one, keep no good Correspondence with those that border upon them, and on the least occasion, wage *War* one against another-

In this *Countrey* of *Carolina* (he saith)

saith) that there are several *Indian Towns* which are generally the Habitation of the *King*, that commands the *Territory*.

The Proprietors of Carolina.

This *Province* or *Countrey* of *Carolina*, was first Possessed by the *English*, about the year 1660, and became a *Proprietorship*; which his present *Majesty* K. *Charles* the Second, granted by Patent to the Right Noble, *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Moncke* of *Potheridge*, *Peachampe* and *Teys*, Knight of the Noble Order of the *Garter*, *Captain General* of his Majesties *Land-Forces*, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable *Privy Council*, &c. The Right Honourable, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*,

The Proprietors
of Carolina.

rendon, Viscount Cornbury, and Baron Hide of Hendon, &c. The Right Honourable, William Earl of Craven, Viscount Craven of Uffington, Baron Craven of Hamsted-Marshall, Lord Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex, and Borough of Southwark, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c. The Right Honourable John Lord Berkley, Baron Berkley of Stratton, Lord Lievtenant of Ireland for his Majesty, &c. The Right Honourable, Anthony Lord Ashley, Baron Ashley of Winbourn St. Giles, Chancellour of the Exchequer, under-Treasurer of England, one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, &c. The Honourable Sr. George Carteret of Haw-

nes in *Bedfordshire* Baronet; *Vice-Chamberlain* of his Majesties *Hou-
shold*, and one of his Majesties
most Honourable *Privy Council*,
&c. *Sr. William Berkley* of
in the County of
Knight and Baronet, and to *Sr.
John Colleton* of *London*, Knight
and Baronet; and to their *Heirs*
and *Successors*.

And the said *Lords proprietors*,
having by their *Patent*, power to
establish a *Government*, and make
Laws for the better Regulation
thereof, and the inviting of *Inha-
bitants*, have formed a *Model*,
(which by the general consent of
all the *Proprietors*) was drawn up
by the Right Honourable the Lord
Ashley, a person of great Worth,
and Prudence; whose knowledg
in matters of *State*, and the *Settle-
ment* of a *Government*, is suffici-
ently

ently praise worthy by all persons. Which said *Model* is so well framed, for the good and welfare of the *Inhabitants*, that it is esteemed by all judicious persons without compare; but the said *Model*, being too long to be set down in this small Treatise, I must be constrained to omit it.

The Settlements of the English.

Here are at present two considerable Settlements of the *English*, for so short a time, the one at *Albemarle-River* in the *North*, and the other about the midst of the *Countrey* on *Ashley River*, which is likely to be the *Scale* of Trade for the whole *Countrey*, as being situate very Commodious for Shipping, and in a healthful place.





To 9th Rth Hon: Cecilius Calvert Baron Baltimore
 more de Baltimore Absolute L.^d & Proprietary
 of y^e Provinces of Maryland & Avalon NC
 This Map is Humbly Dedicated by R: Blome.



A Draught of the
 Sea Coast and Rivers
 of Virginia, Maryland,
 and New England.
 Taken from the latest
 Surveys.
 London Printed for
 Ric Blome,





A
DESCRIPTION
OF
VIRGINIA.

Its Bounds.

VIRGINIA particularly now ^{Its} ^{Bounds.} so called, hath for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; for its Eastern, the *Atlantick* Ocean; for its Northern, *Mariland*; and for its Western, that vast tract of *Land* which runneth into the *South-Sea*.

Its

Its Name.

Its Name
and why
so called.

This *Countrey* was said to be first discovered by Sr. *Francis Drake* (as indeed all this Tract of Sea-Coast) and was so named by Sir. *Walter Rawleigh*, (a great promoter of this discovery,) in honour of Queen *Elizabeth*, who then Reigned.

The Settlement of the English.

† Capt.
Smith, a
great
Promo-
ter of the
English
settling at
Virginia.

Much time was spent in the discovery of this *Countrey*, with vast expences in the setting forth of *Ships*, and not without the great loss of many a poor wretches life, before it could be brought to perfection; but at length, through the Industry of † Captain *John Smith*, and other worthy persons, who took great pains

pains for the advancement of these discoveries, fortune began to smile on her, and about the Reign of King James, a Patent was granted to certain persons as a Corporation, and called the Company of Adventurers of Virginia. Afterwards other Patents were granted to them for larger Extents of Land excluded in the former; but the said Corporation committing of several, and frequent Misdemeanours, and Miscarriages, the said Patent about the year 1623 was made Null; since which it hath been free for all his Majesties Subjects, to Trade into these parts.

Its Air and Temperature.

This Countrey is blest with a sweet and wholesome Air, and the Climate of late very agreeable to

Virginia
now very
health-
ful.

the *English*, since the clearing of
Woods; so that now few dyeth of
the *Countreys* disease, called the
Seasoning.

The Soyl.

It is every where interlaced with
delectable *Hills*, and rich *Valleys*,
and of a *Soyl* so Fertile, that an A-
cre of ground commonly yieldeth
200 *Bushels* of Corn, and is very
apt to produce what is put therein,
as *English Grains*, *Roots*, *Seeds*,
Plants, *Fruits*, &c. besides those
appropriated to the *Countrey*, and
other adjacent parts of *America*.

The Soyl
very
Rich.

Their Fruits.

Excellent
Fruits.

Here are excellent *Fruits* in great
abundance, which may be compa-
red with those of *Italy* or *Spain*, as
Apricocks,

pricocks, Peaches, Mellons, Apples, Pears, Plumbs, Cherries, Grapes, Figgs, Pomgranates, Quinces, Maracocks, Puchamines, Chesnuts, Walnuts, Olives, Strawberries, Rasberries, Goosberries, and Mulberries in great abundance.

Of their Apples they make Syder; of their Pears, Perry; and of their Grapes, Wine.

Their Roots and Herbs.

They have several sorts of Roots, as Potatoes, Carrets, Turnips, Artichoaks, Onyons, Cabbages, Collyflowers, Sparagus, &c. And most sort of Garden-herbs, known to us in great plenty.

Plenty of
Roots, &
Herbs.

Their

Their Fowles, and Birds.

Abun-
dance of
Fowle.

Here is great plenty of *Fowle*, as wild *Turkeys*, which usually weigh 6 stone; *Partridges*, *Swans*, *Geese*, *Ducks*, *Teal*, *Widgeons*, *Dotterels*, *Heathcocks*, *Oxeyes*; *Brants*, *Pidgeons*, *Cranes*, *Heron*s, *Eagles*, and several sorts of *Hawkes*. And for small *Birds*, innumerable quantities of sundry sorts, as *Blackbirds*, *Thrushes*, *Red-birds*; and above all, the *Mock-bird*, which counterfeiteth the notes of all *Birds*.

Their Wilde Beasts, and Tame Cattle.

They have great store of *wilde Beasts*, as *Lyons*, *Bears*, *Leopards*, *Tygers*, *Wolves*, and *Dogs* like *Wolves*

Virginia.

145

Wolves, but barke not ; *Buffeloes*, *Virginia*
Elks, whose *Flesh* is as good as well sto-
Beef ; *Rosconnes*, *Utchunquois*, *Beasts*, &
Deer, *Hares*, *Beyers*, *Ottors*, *Foxes*, *Tame*
Martins, *Poulcats*, *Wesells*, *Musk-* *Cattle.*
Rats, *Flying Squirils*, &c. And
for *Tame Cattle*, *Cowes*, *Sheep*,
Goats, *Hoggs*, and *Horses* in great
plenty.

Their Fish.

Here is great plenty of Excel- *Variety*
lent Fish, as well in the *Sea*, and of *Fish.*
Bay of Chesopeack, as in the *Rivers*,
viz. Cods, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*,
Grampuses, *Porpuses*, *Drums*, *Cat-*
Fish, *Basses*, *Sheepsheads* (which
makes broth like that of *Mutton*)
Cony-Fish, *Rock-Fish*, *Creey-Fish*,
White Salmons, *Mulletts*, *Soles*,
Plaice, *Mackrel*, *Trouts*, *Perches*,
Conger-Eels, *Herrings*, *Crabs*, *Oy-*
sters, *Shrimps*, *Cockles*, *Muscles*, &c.

I. Com-

Commodities.

The Pro-
duct of
the
Country

Commodities which this Coun-
trei doth, or may produce, are
*Hemp, Flax, Hops, Rape-Seed, An-
niseeed, Woad, Madder, Pot-Ashes,
Honey, Wax, Silk*, (if they would
make it, *Mulberry-Trees* here
growing in such great plenty) *Sax-
afras, Sarsaparilla*, several sweet
Gums, and *Balsomes* of Sovereign
vertues, several sorts of *Plants*,
Woods, &c. used by *Dyers*, here
are veins of *Alomes, Iron*, and *Cop-
per*, sundry sorts of Rich *Furrs*,
Elk-skins (which maketh excellent
Buffe) and other *Hides*; *Pitch, Tarr*,
Rozen, Turpentine, Butter, Cheese,
and *Salted Flesh and Fish*, which
find vent at the *Barbadoes*, and o-
ther *Caribbe Isles*; but above all
these, their chief *Commodity* is *To-
bacco*,

bacco, which they are sure to find vent for, and is the Standard by which all other *Commodities* are prized; but it were well for the *Inhabitants* if they would imploy their time, about the making of *Silk*, or some other *Commodities*, which in a short time would be found more advantageous, unto them, & then their *Tobacco* would not be so great a Drug as of late it is, insomuch that the *Merchant* oft-times had rather lose it, then to pay the charges and Duties of *Freight, Custome, Excise, &c.*

Here groweth a kind of *Flax*, called *Silk-grass*, of which the *Indians* make *Thred*, and *Strings*, and is good to make *Linnen-cloth*, and *Shirts*, and would make excellent strong *Cables*.

Their Trade.

Their
Trade.

Here all *Trades-men*, especially *Handicrafts* finds good encouragement; and for those *Commodities* aforesaid, the *English* (who have the sole *Trade*) bring them all sorts of *Apparel*, all manner of *Utin-sills*, belonging to *Household-stuf*, or necessary in their *Plantations*, or otherwise; also *Wine*, *Brandy*, and other strong *Drinks*; likewise all *Silks*, *Stuf* and *Cloth*, both *Lin-nen* and *Wollen*, which they convert to several uses according to their *Fancies*, being now supplied by *Taylors*.

Their Trees.

Here groweth sundry sorts of *Trees*, of the red and white *Oak*,
Black

Black Walnut, Cedar, Pine, Cypress, Chesnut, Poppler, Ash, Elm, &c many of which are very good for the building of *Ships*, and other uses.

Several
good
Woods.

The Rivers.

This Country is well watered with several great, and strong *Rivers* which lose themselves in the Gulph or bay of Chesopeak, which gives entrance for shipping in this *Country*, as also to *Mary-Land* next adjoyning; which said *Bay* is very large, Capacious, and Commodious for *Shipping*, being said to run up into the *Countrey* northwards near 75 Leagues; its breadth in many places, being 5, 6, or 7 Leagues, and sometimes more, and 6 or 7 Fathom deep, and its opening to the South between *Cape-*

Henry, which begineth *Virginia*, and *Cape-Charles* on the other side opposite, being about 10, or 12 Leagues wide.

Its chief
Rivers.

The principal of these *Rivers* beginning at *Cape-Henry*, are *Pawhatan*, now called *James-River*, being very large & Commodious for ships, and found navigable about 50 Leagues. *Pamaunke*, now *York-River*, also large and Navigable, about 20 Leagues. *Rapahanock* or *Toppahanock*, likewise a good River and Navigable, about 40 Leagues, which is the last River of *Virginia* Northwardly, that falls into the Bay of *Chesapeake*.

Their Townes.

Upon, or near, these *Rivers* for the conveniency of shipping,
the

the *English* are seated, which at present do amount unto the number of about 30, or 40000, and have some *Townes*, the chief amongst which, is *James-Town*, or rather *James City*, commodiously seated on *James-River*; the *Town* is beautified with many fair and well built Brick Houses, and as it is the chief town of the *Countrey*; here is kept the *Courts* of *Judicature* and *Offices* of publique concern; not far from which, at *Green-Spring*, resideth the *Governour* Sir *William Berkley*.

*James
Town.*

Next to *James-town* may be reckoned that of *Elizabeth*, seated at the mouth of the said River, a well built *Town*.

*Elizabeth
Town.*

Also *Dales-gift*, *Wicocomoco*, *Bermuda*, and others.

*Dales
Gift.*

The English Government.

This Countrey is Governed by
Virginia *Laws agreeable with those of Eng-*
under a *land, for the deciding of all Causes*
good Go- *both Civil and Criminal; which*
vernment: *said Laws are thus made by the*
Governour, appointed by his Ma-
jestty, with the consent of the Ge-
neral Assembly, which doth consist
of his Council, and the Burgesses
chosen by the Free-holders.

And for the better Government,
the Countrey, which is possessed by
the English, is divided into sever-
al Counties, in each of which are
Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, and
other Officers, which are from
time to time appoynted by the
Governour; The names of the
Counties are those of Carotuck,
Charles, Gloucester, Hartford, Hen-
rico,

The
Counties

rico, James, New-Kent, Lancaster, Middlesex, Nansemond, Lower-Norfolk, Northampton, Northumberland, Rappahanock, Surrey, Warwick, Westmorland, Isle of Wight, and York, and in each of these Counties, are held petty Courts, every month from which there may be Appeals to the Quarter-Court held at James-Town.

The Natives or Indians.

Virginia was, and yet is the habitation of divers sorts of Indians, which have no dependance upon each other, being of particular Tribes, and having their peculiar King to Govern them; every Indian-Town, or rather poor Village, being the habitation of a King; and these People do rather live

live at enmity, than amity together. And as to their *Dispositions, Manners, Religions, &c.* there is found a difference, but most of all in their *Languages*; so that those *People* may not improperly be called so many several *Nations*.

They are generally a sort of people well proportionate, stout, of a swarthy complexion, their Hair black, and flaggy, which they wear long; they are of a ready Wit, very Subtile, and Treacherous, not much addicted to labour, being too great lovers of their ease; they are much given to *Hunting*, and going to *Wars* with each other, their Weapons being the *Bow* and *Arrows*, at which they are very expert, being good marks-men; but of late they have got the use of *Guns*, and other *Weapons*, through the folly of the English in shewing

shewing them. They are very loving and obedient to their *Kings*; in *matters* of *Religion*, they observe strange *Ceremonies*, and their *Priests* (which are esteemed *Conjurers*) makes *Sacrifices* for them. They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*, and have strange fancies about the *Creation* of they *World*, they believe there is a God, but think he hath something else to do then to concern himself with things below, as too inferiour for him, and do therefore not *Worship* him; but the *Diuel* they worship out of a fear, least he should destroy them, as having the power of them.

Their *Apparel* is but mean, only contenting themselves with something to cover their Nakedness; and for the better defending themselves from the weather, they

Their
Apparel

they anoynt their Bodies with certain Oyles mixt with *Beares Grease*.

Their Houses. Their *Houses* are no better then our *English Hogsties*, and are made of *Boughs*, and covered with *Bark of Trees*; and in the midst thereof, is placed their *Chimney*, or *Fire-place*.

Their Dyet. Their *Dyet* in meaness, is answerable to their *Houses*, not endeavouring to please their *Pallets* with curious *Sauces*, or pompering their Bodies with provokative *Meates*.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
MARYLAND.

Its Scituation and Bounds.

THe Province of Maryland
lying between the de-
grees of 37, and 50 mi-
nutes, or thereabouts,
and 40 degrees of Northern La-
titude. It hath for its Bounds on
the South, *Virginia*, (from which
it is parted by the River *Patow-
meck*,

meck, whose Southerly bank divides the Province from *Virginia*,) on the *East*, the *Atlantick Ocean*, and *Delaware-Bay*; on the North, *New-England*, and *New-York*, formerly part of *New-England*, lying on the East side of *Delaware-Bay*; and on the West, the true *Meridian* of the first fountain of the River of *Patowmeck*.

Ches-
peak Bay.

The Bay of *Chesopeack* giving entrance to *Ships* into *Virginia*, and *Maryland*, passeth through the heart of this *Province*, and is found Navigable near 200 miles; into which falls the Rivers of *Patowmeck*, *Patuxent*, *Ann-Arundel*, (alas *Severn*) and *Sasquesahanough*, lying on the West side of the Bay; and to the East of the said Bay, those of *Choptanke*, *Nantecoke*, *Pocomoke*, and several other Rivers and Rivulets, to the great improve-

Irs Ri-
vers.

improvement of the Soyl, and Beauty of this *Province*.

The Countrey of late, since the Felling of the *Woods*, and the *Peoples* accustoming themselves to *English Dyet*, is very healthful and agreeable to the constitution of the *English*, few now dying at their first coming, of the *Countreys* disease, or *Seasoning*. And as to the Temperature of *Air*, the *beats* in *Summer*, receive such seasonable allayes from gentle breezes, and fresh Showres of Rain; and the *Cold* in *Winter*, is of so little durance, that the *Inhabitants* cannot be said to suffer by either,

The
Country
very
healthful

The Soyl, &c.

The *Countrey* is generally plain and even, yet rising in some places into small and pleasant Hills,
which

which heighten the beauty of the adjacent *Valleys*.

For the
Beasts,
Fowl,
Fish,
Fruits,
&c. See
in the
Descrip-
tion of
Virginia.

The *Soyl* is Rich and Fertil, naturally producing all such *Commodities* as are in the precedent discourse set down as peculiar to its neighbouring Colony, *Virginia*; as all sorts of *Beasts* and *Fowle* both Tame and Wild; *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Plants*, *Roots*, *Herbs*, *Gums*, *Trees*, *Balsomes*, &c. as likewise all *Commodities* produced by Industry, are here found in as great plenty and perfection: But the general trade of *Maryland* depends chiefly upon *Tobacco*, which being esteemed better for a Forreign *Market* than that of *Virginia*, finds great Vent abroad, and the *Planters* at home; in exchange thereof, are furnished by the *Merchant* with all necessaries, for himself, his *House*, *Family*, and *Plantation*.

There

There is a Competent stock of ready money in this *Province* both of English, Forreign, and his Lordshipps own *Coyne*, yet their chief way of *Commerce* is by way of barter, or exchange of *Commodities*, which may be judged to be no wayes inconsiderable, since 100 sail of *Ships* from *England*, and the English *Plantations*, have of late Yeares been known to trade thither in one Year.

Their
Coyns, &
way of
Trade.

The Natives.

The *Natives*, as to their *Complexion*, *Stature*, *Customes*, *Dispositions*, *Laws*, *Religions*, *Apparel*, *Dyet*, *Houses*, &c. are much the same as those of *Virginia*, already treated of; being likewise many different *Tribes*, or sorts of People, and each Govern'd by their particular *King*.

M The

*The Government, &c. of
this Countrey.*

*Maryland
well Go-
verned.*

This *Province of Maryland*, his Majesty King *Charles* the first in *Anno 1632*, granted by *Patent* to the Right Honourable *Cacilius Calvert*, Lord *Baltimore*, and to his *Heires* and *Assignes*; and by that *Patent* created him, and them, the true and absolute *Lords* and *Propriators* of the same, (saving the *Allegiance* and *Sovereigne Dominion* due to his Majesty, his *Heirs*, and *Successours*;) thereby likewise granting to them all *Royal Jurisdictions*, and *Prerogatives* both *Military* and *Civil*; as power of enacting *Laws*, *Martial Laws*, making of *War*, and *Peace*, pardoning of *Offences*, Conferring of *Honours*, Coyning
of

of Money, &c. And in acknowledgement thereof, yeilding and and paying yearly to his Majesty, his *Heires* and Successors, two *Indian Arrows* at *Windsor Castle* in the County of *Berks*, on *Easter Tuesday*; together with the fifth part of all the *Gold* and *Silver Ore* that shall be found there.

For the better inviting of people to settle here, his Lordship, by advice of the General Assembly of that *Province*, hath long since established a *Model* of good and wholesome *Laws* for the ease and benefit of the *Inhabitants*, with toleration of *Religion*, to all sorts that profess the Faith of *Christ*: which hath been a principal motive to many to settle under that *Government*, rather then in another where liberty of *Conscience* was denied them.

Its division into Countyes.

The
Names
of the
Counties

This Province where it is peopled with *English*, is severed into 10 Counties; to wit, 5 Eastwards of *Chesopeak Bay*, as *Cecil, Dorchester, Kent, Sommerset, and Talbot*; and 5 westwards of the said Bay, as *Ann-Arundel, Baltemore, Calvert, Charles and St. Maries*. And in every one of these Countyes, there is held an inferiour Court every two months for small matters, from which there lyeth Appeals to the *Provincial Court*, held at *St. Maries*. Here are likewise certain *Magistrates* appoynted by his Lordship in each County, as *Sheriffs, Justices of the Peace, &c.*

Their

Their Townes.

The Inhabitants (being in number at present about 16000) have begun the building of several Townes, which in few Yeares 'tis hoped may come to some perfection; as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvy-Town*, all Commodiously seated for the benefit of Trade, and conveniency of Shipping, but the principal Town is *St. Maryes*, seated on *St. Georges River*, being beautified with divers well-built Houses, and is the cheif place or scale of Trade for the Province, where the Governor his Lordships Son and Heir, Mr. *Charles Calvert* hath his House, and where the General Assembly, and Provincial Courts are held, and Publique Offices

*S. Maryes
Town.*

M 3 kept;

kept ; but at present the said *Governour* doth reside at *Mattapany*, about 8 Miles distant where he hath a fair and pleasant *House*. And for the better assisting the said *Governour*, in matters that concerns the *Government* of the *Province*, he hath his *Council*, &c.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
New - YORK.

A Djoyning to *Mary-Land*, Northwards, is a Colony called *New - York*, from his *Royal Highness* the Duke of *York*, the *Proprietor* thereof by grant from his Majesty, and is that part of *New-England* which the *Dutch* formerly seized, and called the *New-Netherlands*.

M 4 Its

Its Fertility, &c.

This
Country
very Fer-
tile.

It is a *Countrey*, of a Rich and Fertile *Soyl*, well watered with *Rivers*, as is *Mary-Land* already spoken of, and is found to produce the same *Beasts*, *Birds*, *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Commodities*, *Trees*, &c. and in as great plenty.

Its Town.

Here is one very considerable *Town*, first built by the *Dutch*, and called *New - Amsterdam*, which name is now changed to *New-York*: It is well seated both for *Trade*, *Security*, and *Pleasure*, in a small *Isle* called *Mahatan*, regarding the *Sea*, made so by *Hudsons-River*, which severeth it from *Long-Island*, which said River is very com-

commodious for *Shipping*, and is about two *Leagues* broad. The *Town* is large, containing about five hundred well-built *Houses*; and for *Civil Government*, it hath a *Mayor*, *Alderman*, a *Sheriff*, and *Justices* of the *Peace* for their *Magistrates*. For the further security of this *Town*, here is raised a *Fort* called *James-Fort*, which is very strong, and well *Defended* and *Maintained* with *Men*, and *Ammunition*. The *Town* is *Inhabited* by the *English*, and *Dutch*, and hath a considerable *Trade* with the *Indians*; for the *Skins* of *Elks*, *Deer*, *Bears*, &c. also for those of *Bever*, *Otter*, and other *Furrs*; and doth likewise enjoy a good *Trade* with the *English*.

The

The Natives.

The Dis-
position
of the
Natives.

This Countrey is also possessed with sundry sorts of people, not much unlike the *Indians* of *Virginia*, being well-proportioned, *Stout*, *Swarthy*, *Black haired*, very expert in their *Bow*, and *Arrows*, which are their chief weapons of *War*. They are courteous to the *English*, of a ready *Witt*, and very apt to receive *Instructions* from them; upon the least *Offence*, the man turneth away his wife, and marrieth again, and the *Children* begotten by her, she taketh with her, the man not regarding them. *Fornication* is here permitted. They observe several *Ceremonies* in their *Religious Rites*, and are said to worship the *Devil*, whom they greatly fear. Their *Priests* are

no

no better than *Sorcerers*, who strangely bewitch these silly *Creatures*. When any woman findeth herself quick with *Child*, she keepeth her self chaste, or untouch'd by man until her delivery, the like she observeth in the time of her giving Suck. A strange custom which our *European Dames* would not well like of! They are very obedient and loving to their *Kings*: They believe the *Transmigration* of the *Soul*; and concerning the Creation of the *World*, have a strange fantastical opinions. They are much addicted to *Dancing*, *Sports*, and *Recreations*, observing *Festival Times*.

Their *Habit* is but mean, as the rest of the *Indians*, yet do they *Paint* and besmear their *Faces* with several *Colours* by way of Ornament.

Their
Habit &
Dyer, &c.

Their

There *Dyes* and *Habitations* are also as mean.

They are much addicted to go to *Wars* against one another, and do seldome give quarter to any but the *Women* and *Children*, whom they preserve, and make use of for the encreasing their strength.



A
 DESCRIPTION
 OF
 New-*ENGLAND*.

Its Situation.

N*ew England* is seated North of *Maryland*, which according to the report of *Capt. Smith*, hath 70 miles of *Sea Coast*, where are found divers good *Havens*, some of which are capable to harbour 500 *Saile* of *Shipp*s from the fury the of *Sea*, and *Winds*, by reason of the in-

interposition of several *Isles* (to the number of about 200) which lie about this *Coast*.

Its Scituation.

And although this *Country* is seated in the midst of the *Temperate Zone*, yet is the *Clima* more uncertain, as to *Heat* and *Cold*, then those *European Kingdomes*, which lie *Parallel* with it; and as to *Virginia*, this may be compared as *Scotland* is to *England*.

The Aire.

TheAyr. The *Aire* is here found very healthful, and very agreeable to the *English*, which makes them possess many potent *Colonies*.

Its Inhabitants.

This *Country* is possessed by di-

New England.

175

divers sorts of *People*, who are *Governed* by their particular *Kings*, and do much differ in *Customes*, and *Manners*, from one another, as those *Indians* inhabiting in *Mary-Land*, *Virginia*, and other parts of *America*. And do live generally at variance with each other. They have their several *Townes* and *Settlements*, and their *Riches* doth consist in their *Furs*, and *Skins*, which they sell to the *English*.

The Disposition of the Natives much like those of Virginia.

When first inhabited by the English.

This *Countrey* became first to be a *Colony* of the *English* about the *Year* 1605, being granted by *Patent* from *King James*, to certain proprietors under the name of the *Plymouth Company*; but divers years were spun out, with great
ex-

expences, and not without sundry casualties befalling on the *Adventurers*, before it became any thing considerable, and in a settled condition.

Their Rivers, and Fish.

This Country is well watered with *Rivers*, the chief amongst which, are *Agamentico*, *Connecticut*, *Kinebequy*, *Merrimeck*, *Mishuin*, *Mistick*, *Neraganset*, *Pascataway*, *Pemnaquid*, *Tachobacco*, &c. and in these *Rivers*, together with the Sea, are taken excellent *Fish*, as

Cod, Thornback, Sturgeon, Porpuses, Haddock, Salmons, Herrings, Mackeril, Oysters, Lobsters, Crab-Fish, Tortoise, Cocles, Muscles, Clams, Smelts, Eels, Lamprons, Alewives, Basses, Hollibuts, Sharks, Seales, Grampus, and Whales.

Their

Excel-
lent Fish.

Their Fowles, and Birds.

Here are great variety of Fowls, as *Pheasants, Partridges, Heath-Cocks, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Hernes, Cranes, Cormorants, Swans, Widgins, Sheldrakes, Snipes, Doppers, Blackbirds, the Humbird, Loon, &c.*

Their Beasts, both Tame and Wild.

Their *Wild Beasts* of chief note, are *Lyons, Beares, Foxes, Raccoons, Mooses, Musquashs, Otters, Bevers, Deer, Hares, Coneys, &c.* and for *Tame Beasts, Cows, Sheep, Goates, Swine, and Horses.*

Amongst the hurtful things in this Countrey, the *Rattle-Snake* is most dangerous. Here are also se-

Hurtfull things.

N veral

several sorts of Stinging *Flyes*; which are found very troublesome to the *Inhabitants*.

Their Trees, and Fruits.

Fruits.

Here are sundry sorts of *Trees*, as the *Oak*, *Cyprus*, *Pine*, *Chestnut*, *Cedar*, *Walnut*, *Fir*, *Ash*, *Asp*, *Elm*, *Alder*, *Maple*, *Birch*, *Sassafras*, *Sumach*, several *Fruit-Trees*, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, with several others that are growing in *Virginia*, and *Mary-land*, which I have already took notice of.

Their Commodities, and Trade.

Commodities & Trade.

This *Countrey* affordeth several sorts of rich *Furrs*, *Flax*, *Linnen*, *Amber*, *Iron*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Cables*, *Masts*, and *Timber* to build *Ships*, also several sorts of *Grain*, &c. The

The Inhabitants drive a considerable Trade to *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*, in supplying them with *Flower, Bisket, Salt, Flesh, and Fish, &c.* and in return bring *Sugars*, and other *Commodities*, as well for their own use, as to sell again. They also drive a considerable Trade with *England* for wearing *Apparrel, Stuffs, Silks, Cloth*, several *Utenfils* for their *Houses, Iron, Brass*, and such like things that are useful to man and not found amongst them.

As to the *Coyns, Weights*, and *Measures* of *New-England*, and the rest of the *American Plantations* belonging to his *Majesty*, they are the same with those of *London*, but as to *Coyns*, they are not much made use of in *Trade*, their way being bartering of one *Commodi-*

ty for another; but at *Jamaica* they have plenty of *Spanish Coins*, and at *Barbadoes* those of *England*.

The *English* now Inhabiting in *New-England*, are very numerous, and powerful, having a great many Towns, many of which are considerable.

The English Government.

The Government of the Inhabitants of *New-England*.

The *Inhabitants* are Governed by *Laws* of their own making, and have their several *Courts*, and places of *Judicature*, and assemble together, at their set times, and places, as well for the making of *New Lawes*, abolishing of Old, Hearing, and Determining of *Causes*; as for the Election of a *Governour*, *Deputy-Governour*, *Assistants*, *Burgeses*, and other *Magistrates*, (every Town having two *Burgeses*) each *County* Annually

ally Electing such like *Officers*, for the looking after the like *Affairs* in the said *Colony*. And in matters that concern *Religion*, and *Church-Government*, they are very strict and make a great shew, being much of the stamp of the Ridgid *Presbyterians*.

The Towns.

Here are several Towns, as *Boston*, the *Metropolis* of *New-England*, Commodiously seated for *Traffique* on the *Sea-Shore*; It is at present a very large and spacious *Town*, or rather *City*, composed of several well - ordered *Streets*, and graced with fair and beautiful *Houses*, which are well Inhabited by *Merchants*, and *Trades-men*, who drive a considerable *Trade* for such *Commodities* as the *Countrey* affor-

eth to *Barbadoes*, and the other *Caribbee Isles*, as also to *England*, and *Ireland*; taking in exchange such *Commodities* as each place affordeth, or are found useful to them. It is a place of a good strength, having two or three *Hills* adjoyning, on which are raised *Fortifications*, with great *Peices* mounted thereon, which are well guarded.

Charles
Town.

Charles-Town, seated on and between the Rivers *Charles* and *Mistick*; it is beautified with a large and well-built *Church*, and near the River side is the *Market-place*, from which runneth two *Streets*, in which are divers good *Houses*.

Dorche-
ster.

Dorchester scituate near the *Sea*, where there falleth in two *Rivulets*. An indifferent *Town*.

Cambridg

Cambridg, formerly *New-Town* seated on the River *Merrimeck*: this *Town* consisteth of several *Streets*

Streets, and is beautified with two *Colledges*, and divers fair, and well built *Houses*.

St. Georges-Fort, seated on the mouth of the River *Sagadebock*. St. Georges Fort.

New-Plimouth, seated on that large *Bay of Potuxed*.

Reading, commodiously seated about a great *Pond*, and well-watered, and *Inhabited*. In this *Town* are two *Mills*, one for *Corn*, and the other for *Timber*. Reading.

Salem, pleasantly seated betwixt two *Rivers*. Salem.

Other Towns placed Alphabetically.

Berwick, Braintree, Bristol, Concord, Dartmouth, Dedham, Dover, Exeter, Falmouth, Gloucester, Greenf-Harbour, Hampton, Hartford, Haverhil, Hingham, Hull, Ipswich,
N 4
Lin,

Lin, Maulden, New-bury, New-Haven, Northam, Norwich, Oxford, Rowley, Roxbury, Salisbury, Sandwich, Southampton, Spring-field, Sudbury, Taunton, Water-Town, Wenham, Weymouth, Woburne, and Yarmouth.

Most of these *Towns* beareth the names from those in *England*, and many of them are of good account, being commodiously seated, either on the Sea-Shore, or on Navigable *Rivers*, and are well Inhabited. And most of those *Towns* are known to the *Indians* by other Names.



A
DESCRIPTION
OF
NEW-FOUND-LAND.

Newfoundland is an *Island* in Irs Scitup-
ation.
Extent equal to *England*,
from whence it is distant
little above 600 *Leagues*,
lying near half way between *Ire-
land*, and *Virginia*.

It is *scituated* betwixt the de-
grees of 46, and 53 of Northern
Latitudes, and it is only severed
from the Continent of *America*, by

New-Found-Land.

an Arm of the *Sea*, like that which separates *England* from *France*.

Its Bays, Rivers, Fish, Fowl, Beasts, &c.

Its Bayes
and Ri-
vers.

It is Famous for many spacious and excellent *Bayes*, and *Harbours*, and within the *Land* for the variety of Fresh *Springs*, whose waters are exceeding delicious.

Its Fish,
Fowles,
Beasts,

It is enriched by nature, with plenty of *Fish*, *Land*, and *Water-Fowl*, and sufficiently stockt with *Deer*, *Hares*, *Otters*, *Foxes*, *Squirils*, and other *Beasts* which yield good *Furrs*: And though not over-run generally with *Woods*, it doth afford (besides store of *Fewel*) abundance of stately *Trees*, fit for *Timber*, *Masts*, *Planks*, and sundry other uses,

Trees.

The

New-Found-Land. 187

The soile and Climate.

The Soile in most places is reputed fertile; the Climate wholesome, though the rigour of the *winter* season, and the excess of *Heats* in *Summer*, doth detract something from its due praise.

How Inhabited.

The North and West part of this *Countrey* the *Native-Indians* Inhabit, though but few in number, and those a more rude and savage sort of People then those of *New-England* and other places in the adjacent *Contenent*, already taken notice of.

Its Inhabitants.

New

New-found-Land first discovered by the English.

The English the true Proprietors of New-Found-land

The Island, of New-found Land was first discovered by the English, who are the true Proprietors thereof, excluding all Forreigne right, and justifying the same to belong to the Crown of England only, whose Interest hath been there continued by several, under the Reigns of divers Kings & Queens.

The Ld. Baltemore the proprietor of Avalon in New-Found-Land.

In the year 1623, Sir George Calvert Knight, then Principal Secretary of State and afterwards Ld. Baltemore, obtained a Patent of part of New-found-land; which was erected into a Province, and called Avalon; where he caused a Plantation to be settled, and a stately House and Fort to be built at Ferryland, and afterwards Transported himself

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self and Family thither, and continuing the *Plantation* by his *Deputy*, till by descent (after his Lordships decease) it came to his son and heir the Right Honorable *Cacilius*, now Lord *Baltimore*, who by *Deputies* from time to time, was no less careful to preserve his Interest there, which (though during the late troubles in *England*, it was by Sir *David Kirkes* means, for some years discontinued, he was soon re-invested in the same by his Majesties most happy Restoration.

There is no part of *New-found-land* generally more happy for multiplicity of excellent *Bayes*, and *Harbours*, then this *Province*, and where vast quantities of *Fish* are yearly caught by the *English*, especially at *Ferryland*, and the *Bay of Bulls*. But the whole *Coast* of the *Island*, affords infinite plenty of
Codds,

Codd, and *Poor-John*, which is the chief *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which is grown to a settled *Trade*, for these many years, to the *enrichment* of all those that *Trade* thither.

A great bank of Land.

A great
bank of
Land.

East of *Newfoundland*, over against *Cape-Ray*, at the distance of about 70 *miles*, lyeth a great Bank of Land, of about 300 *miles* in Length, and not above Seventy-five in Breadth, where broadest. It lyes under the *Sea* many *Fathoms* deep, so the *Ships* of a considerable Burthen may ride over it: and about this Banck lyes dispersed several small *Isles*, called by *St. Sebastian Cabot* (the first discoverer) *Los Baccaloos*, or the *Isles of Cod-fish*, from the prodigious quantities of *Cod-Fish* there found

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found, which were said to obstruct the passage of his *Vessels*.

The Trade to this Island.

The *French, Dutch, Biscaners,* A great Trade here driven. and other *Nations* that yearely *Trade* hither amounting to between 3 or 400 *Vessels*, are assured to find sufficient *Freight* of *Cod* and *Poor John*, which they find good vent for in the *Streights, Spaine, France-* and other *Countrys* to their great profit and encouragement.

And were the *English* diligent to inspect the advantage that might accrue to this *Nation*, by settling *Plantations* on the *Island*, and raising *Fortifications*, for the security of the place; we might give *Law* to all forreigners that come to *Fish* there, and in few years

Years engross the whole Fishery
to our selves: the greatest Bal-
lance perchance of Forraigne
Trade.

Aa

17

FINIS.

